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Without Concealment----Without Compromise.

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DAVID LEE CHILD, Editor.

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H. M. HENRY, PRINTER.

Selections.

From the Liberator.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

Was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, commencing on Wednesday, 24th January, 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The society was called to order by its president, Francis Jackson, of Boston.

Opportunity being given, a portion of the Bible was read, and prayer offered; after which, the society proceeded to business.

On motion of Henry W. Williams, William A. White, of Watertown, and Mary P. Kenny, of Salem, were appointed assistant secretaries.

On motion of Oliver Johnson, a committee of three on the roll and finance, was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Sidney H. Gay, Cornelius Bramhall, and John R. French.

On motion of John A. Collins, Wm. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Maria W. Chapman, Charles C. Burleigh, Charles L. Remond, Edmund Quincy, and Thomas Earle, were appointed a committee to prepare business for the society.

On motion of O. Johnson, a committee to nominate officers for the society during the ensuing year, consisting of one person from each county, was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. Edmund Quincy, of Norfolk; Amos Farnsworth, of Middlesex; J. T. Everett, of Worcester; E. D. Hudson, of Hampshire; Christopher Robinson, of Essex; Oliver Johnson, of Suffolk; Jairus Lincoln, of Plymouth; Andrew Robeson, of Bristol; David Hinckley, of Barnstable; Jefferson Church, of Hampden.

On motion of Oliver Johnson, it was

Voted, that the hours of meeting of the society, at its present anniversary, are hereby fixed as follows: The morning session shall commence at half-past nine, and close at half-past twelve o'clock; the afternoon shall commence at half-past two, and close at five o'clock; and the evening session shall commence at seven o'clock.

The report of the treasurer, for the last financial year, was presented and read by the treasurer, Samuel Philbrick; showing a balance in the treasury of the society, of $——; and, on motion of Wm. A. White, was unanimously accepted.

An annual report of the board of managers was then read by Edmund Quincy, to whom, at the request of the corresponding secretary, the duty of its preparation had been confided.

On motion, Wm. A. White, Stephen S. Foster, and Abby Kelley, were added to the business committee; after which, the society adjourned.

Wednesday Afternoon—The society met at Faneuil Hall at half-past two o'clock.

The following resolution, presented by Wm. A. White, was adopted:

Resolved, That the managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society are requested to have the annual report printed, and ready for circulation at the commencement of each annual meeting.

The following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Garrison, chairman of the business committee; and, on motion, it was voted, that the first be now considered.

Resolved, That the Church of Christ, like its Head, has never held a slave—has never apologized for slavery—has never known a slaveholder as one of its members—has never stopped its ear to the cry of the poor—has never received the plunder of the poor, with which to spread the gospel, circulate the Bible, publish tracts, or establish Sunday schools; and has never held within its embrace dumb dogs which will not bark against the wrongs which crush humanity; therefore, the American church, which perpetrates all these enormous crimes, is not the Church of Christ, but the synogogue of Satan.

Resolved, That the ballot-box is not an anti-slavery, but a pro-slavery argument, so long as it is surrounded by the United States Constitution, which forbids all approach to it, except on condition that the voter shall surrender fugitive slaves—suppress negro insurrections—sustain a piratical representation in Congress, and regard man-stealers as equally eligible with the truest friends of human freedom and equality, to any or all the offices under the United States government.

Previous to the discussion, the following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Quincy, in behalf of the members of the business committee; and the sixth was placed for consideration with the resolution already under discussion:

Resolved, That, until the leading organs and influences of the whig and democratic parties, instead of being pro-slavery, shall become anti-slavery, we strongly repudiate the idea that an abolitionist can consistently sustain either.

Resolved, That our sense of the inherent fallacy, as well as danger to our cause of a distinct anti-slavery political party, impels us to utter a strong and solemn warning against joining or sustaining one, to all who are beginning to consider how they can help to abolish slavery.

Resolved, That the hostile origin and progress of the existing political organization, and the unworthy character of its leading influences, compel us, in justice to the anti-slavery enterprise, to repudiate strongly the idea that any enlightened abolitionist can consistently sustain the third party, or accord to it the name of a liberty party, until, instead of being pro-slavery, it shall become anti-slavery.

Resolved, That we welcome to our platform the honest abolitionist of whatever political party, while, at the same time, we refuse to give that party the credit of his honesty, so long as it shall refuse to be guided by it, and deny the anti-slavery consistency of sustaining either of the three, as at present constituted.

Resolved, That while we give great comparative approbation to the scattering votes, or to independent temporary nomination for the more effectually influencing the existing parties to act for our cause, we deem it the only true and consistent position, to withhold support and sanction from the Constitution of the United States; and to present to the consciences of our countrymen, the duty of dissolving their connection with the government, until it shall have abolished slavery.

Resolved, That since we are bound by a sense of duty and consistency, to refuse our support to pro-slavery political arrangements, we cannot but be doubly solicitous to withdraw our sanction from all those religious institutions which are constantly forming the character of the people, and by the influence of which the political institutions are moulded, and do, therefore, as a measure of the plainest expedienc, in the conduct of our cause, as well as of the highest duty to enslaved humanity, recommend withdrawal from all churches which do not place slavery in the same category with crime.

Resolved, That we entreat all those members of churches who have separated from their respective pro-slavery bodies, that they may not be partakers of their sins, not to stop here, but to be instant in season and out of season in anti-slavery labors, and to unite with us as they did at first, now that they have found our principle of coming out, and being separate from ecclesiastical pro-slavery, to be a just one, and not (as they once thought it) a reason for leaving us.

The resolutions were commented on by Charles C. Burleigh, of Philadelphia; and after an enlivening song by the Hutchinsons, the discussion was continued by Messrs. Jewett of Providence, R. I. and Samuel J. May, of Lexington, who moved to amend the first resolution, by substituting the word "permits" for the word "perpetrators," and by striking out all after the words "Church of Christ," in the last sentence; Edmund Quincy, of Dedham, moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the whole of the resolution introduced by the business committee. This amendment was opposed by Wm. A. White, of Watertown, and Stephen S. Foster, of New Hampshire; advocated by Addison Davis, of Lynn; Charles L. Remond, of Salem; Frederic Douglas, of Lynn; Edmund Quincy, of Dedham, and Abby Kelley; and on motion, the society voted to adjourn, after a song by the Hutchinsons.

After a spirited song, the vote to adjourn was reconsidered, and the question on the amendment striking out the first resolution, was put, and lost; after which, on motion of James Boyle, the society adjourned.

Wednesday Evening—The society met in Faneuil Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

The resolutions under consideration at the time of adjournment, were again taken up, and the question being taken upon the amendments proposed by Samuel J. May, those amendments were lost, and the discussion was further continued by Henry Clapp, of New Bedford; W. L. Garrison, of Boston; and Lewis Clark, of Kentucky. The latter was welcomed to the platform by Edmund Quincy, who at the same time took occasion to express his regret that he had fallen, on his arrival in Massachusetts, among the insidious enemies of his cause, and had been by them employed in forwarding the purposes of new organization and liberty party. Mr. Clark made an explanation of a few minutes duration. The discussion was then continued by C. L. Remond, of Salem; and after some desultory remarks, and a most delightful and inspiring song by the Hutchinsons, the question was taken on the resolutions, which were adopted as originally reported, and the society adjourned to

Thursday, at half-past nine o'clock.—Convened, pursuant to adjournment, in Faneuil Hall.

After vocal prayer by Samuel Lincoln, of Whateley, sundry letters, addressed to the president of the society, were read by Wm. A. White.

Edmund Quincy, in behalf of the committee for the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, reported the following list, which report was accepted, and the persons therein named were elected, viz:

President—FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston.

Vice-presidents—Seth Sprague, of Duxbury; Andrew Robeson, of New Bedford; Nathaniel B. Borden, of Fall River; Stillman Lathrop, of Cambridgeport; Amos Farnsworth, of Groton; Joseph Southwick, of Boston; Samuel J. May, of Lexington; Adin Ballou, of Milford; John M. Fiske, of West Brookfield; Joshua T. Everett, of Princeton; Effingham L. Capron, of Uxbridge; William B. Earle, of Leicester; Jefferson Church, of Springfield; Horatio G. Wood, of Middleborough; Joshua Gifford, of Sandwich; George Bradburn, of Nantucket; Sumner Lincoln, of Whateley; Samuel May, of Leicester; Harris Cowdrey, of Acton; Nathan Webster, of Haverhill; William Adam, of Northampton; George Hoyt, of Athol; Theodore P. Locke, of Barre; William Bassett, of Lynn; John C. Gore, of Roxbury; Caroline Weston, of New Bedford; John M. Spear, of Weymouth; Zenas Rhoades, of New Marlborough; Benjamin Snow, jr. of Fitchburg.

Corresponding Secretary—William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston.

Recording Secretary—Henry W. Williams, of Boston.

Treasurer—Samuel Philbrick, of Brookline.

Auditor—Ellis Gray Loring, of Boston.

Counsellors—John T. Hilton, Wendell Phillips, Maria W. Chapman, John Rogers, Edmund Jackson, Cornelius Bramhall, Charles L. Remond, Edmund Quincy, Anne Warren Weston, Henry I. Bowditch.

Voted, That the thanks of this society be presented to Samuel E. Sewall, for his long and faithful service as auditor.

William Lloyd Garrison declined a re-election as corresponding secretary; whereupon, so much of the report as related to the nomination of that officer was referred back to the nominating committee, for further action.

The chairman of the business committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That moral suasion is the great instrumentality by which to effect the peaceful abolition of American slavery; and, consequently, that they who sneer at or decry it, as in itself worthless, unless accompanied by physical force, are convicted out of their own mouths, of being destitute of faith in God, and in the omnipotence of truth.

Francis Jackson, treasurer for the Hundred Conventions holden at the West, tendered his report; which was accepted, and placed on file.

The resolutions which follow, from the business committee, were then introduced, and discussed by Wm. A. White, Jas. N. Buffum, of Lynn; Douglas, Garrison, Jewett, John Levy, of Lowell; J. M. Spear, of Weymouth; Lewis Ford, of Abington; Lewis Clark, Lunsford Lane, and C. C. Burleigh. The resolutions were then adopted.

Whereas, owing to the absence of many of our efficient lecturing agents, and to other unavoidable circumstances, the wants of the cause in Massachusetts have not received, for some months past, the measure of attention which their pressing importance requires; and whereas, the present is a favorable season for calling the attention of the people to their duties and responsibilities, in relation to the great reform in which we are engaged, and for scattering widely the seeds of anti-slavery truth; therefore,

Resolved, That the board of managers are hereby earnestly requested to make immediate provision for a series of

ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS,

to be held in such places within the limits of this commonwealth as they may deem best, during the present winter and the ensuing spring.

Resolved, That while it cannot reasonably be expected that all who go forth on this mission of love, will be able, however willing, to labor without pecuniary support, and while we cheerfully recognize our obligation to render such support in all cases where it is necessary, we trust that many devoted and efficient helpers may be found, who will enlist in this important campaign as volunteers, for no other reward than that which must flow from the consciousness that they are laboring in the cause of righteousness and truth, and struggling to break the chains of the oppressed

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our vigorous and hearty support to the board of managers, and to all who may engage in this work of moral agitation, promising them our warmest sympathy, our most generous hospitality, and though last, not least, the most liberal pecuniary contributions to defray all needful expenses.

Adjourned to half-past two o'clock, P. M.

Thursday Afternoon—The society convened agreeably to adjournment.

Wm. A. White presented and sustained the following:

Resolved, That all persons interested in the series of conventions about to be held in our own State, are requested to enroll their names, either as volunteers to attend any number of the conventions, to solicit subscriptions in their own towns or counties, or themselves to make contributions in aid of the cause.

The resolution was further considered by C. L. Remond, J. A. Collins, J. N. Buffum, Abby Kelley, and J. P. Boyce, of Lynn.

Voted, That a committee of six be appointed to pass around the hall, and take up subscriptions in behalf of the series of conventions.

The following persons were constituted said committee, viz: Wm. A. White, Cornelius Bramhall, H. W. Williams, J. N. Buffum, S. H. Gay, J. M. Spear, and J. R. French.

Two delightful songs by the Hutchinsons followed, and the society adjourned to half-past six.

Thursday Evening.—The society met, pursuant to adjournment, in Faneuil Hall; and its session was opened by a most inspiring song from the Hutchinsons.

Stephen S. Foster presented a "protest against the Constitution of the United States," as follows:

PROTEST

Of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society against the Constitution of the United States, and the Union.

We, the officers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, assembled in the city of Boston, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1844, do hereby publicly record our solemn protest against the Constitution of the United States, and the union between the northern and southern States of this confederacy, for the following reasons:

1. Because the Constitution prohibits us from giving succor and protection to fugitive slaves, when pursued by their masters, and requires that such "shall be given up," to be returned into slavery; thereby imposing upon us, as citizens of a non-slaveholding State, the menial and degrading duty of guarding the plantations of southern slave-masters—a duty more vile and infamous in the eyes of the civilized world, than that of the miscreant slave-driver, who is stimulated to his loathsome task by the hope of pecuniary reward.

2. Because, in the event of an attempt by the slaves to throw off their chains, and assert their freedom by a resort to arms, in imitation of the example of the founders of this republic, the Constitution requires us to aid in furnishing a sufficient military and naval force to compel their submission—which requisition makes us, emphatically, *slaveholders*—and compels us, contrary to our own convictions of duty and high sense of honor, to trample on the glorious sentiments of the Declaration of Independence, dishonor the memories of our fathers who fought and bled in their defense, and render ourselves base and despicable hypocrites—who, while prating of liberty, and man's inalienable rights, stand pledged before the world to fight the battles of slavery.

3. Because the Constitution, contrary to the principles of natural justice and republican equality, grants to the slaveholding States a property representation in Congress, and thereby greatly enhances the power and temptation to hold slaves, by paying a bonus to the master, in the shape of an increase of political power in the councils of the nation.

4. Because, through the power of southern influence, slavery, and that most execrable species of piracy, the slave-trade, are legalized in our national capital; and we, in common with other citizens of the North, are taxed for the erection of prisons for the accommodation of slave-traders.

5. Because we regard a political union and alliance with slaveholders, (man-stealers,) under all circumstances, as a curse and crime—a sin against God, and a foul blot upon our characters, for which no conceivable advantages could compensate.

6. Because slavery, throughout the entire South, depends upon the Union for its existence; or, in the words of Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, on the floor of Congress, "the dissolution of the Union is the dissolution of slavery;" and to sanction and sustain a Union thus "gloated and cemented with the blood and marrow" of millions of our countrymen, would be to draw upon ourselves and our common country the righteous indignation and just judgments of our Creator, who has given to all an equal right to freedom.

7. Because our colored fellow-citizens are utterly denied the rights of citizenship throughout the slave-claiming States, and in many cases are thrown into loathsome prisons, and finally sold into perpetual slavery, to defray the expense of their imprisonment.

8. Because, under the existing compact, according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court, any northern freeman may be seized by a vagrant southerner, and claimed as his property; if so claimed, he is denied the right of trial by jury, and must be sent into slavery—provided the person claiming him can satisfy one of the judges of the Supreme or the Circuit Court of the United States, that he has previously robbed him of his liberty.

9. Because, if known to be abolitionists, we can have no protection for our persons or property in any of the slaveholding States, but are virtually outlawed, and exposed to the halter and fagot, throughout the entire South; and that, too, with the connivance of the civil authorities of those States.

10. Because large rewards have been offered by the legislatures and people of several of the southern States, for the abduction of some of our most valued citizens; and these rewards still remain uncancelled.

11. Because a worthy citizen of Ohio has recently been mulcted $1,700, on two verdicts rendered against him in the Circuit Court of the United States, in favor of a Kentucky slaveholder, for assisting a distressed family in making their escape from slavery.

12. Because three citizens of a northern State, of blameless lives and uncommon moral worth, have recently been sentenced, for a term of twelve years, to the State prison of one of the slave States, for an act of philanthropy which none but thieves and pirates could condemn, and of which we should glory to have been the authors.

13. Because the union of the northern with the southern States of this confederacy, is, in every point of view, far more guilty, disgraceful, and oppressive to the North, than the union of Ireland with Great Britain—a connection which most of us are now seeking, by the whole weight of our influence, to dissolve.

14. Because, while we of the North have been taxed seven millions of dollars, within the last fourteen years, to support the post-office department in the South, the chivalrous people who thus depend upon us to pay their postage, have rewarded our generosity by rifling the mails of our letters and other papers, and publicly consigning them to the flames, or in some other way withholding them from the persons to whom they were directed.

15. Because the sacred right of petition has been cloven down on the floor of Congress by the slave power, and our prayers and memorials cast unheeded under the speaker's table, or thrown back with oaths and imprecations, into our teeth.

16. Because our constitutional rights, as citizens, to the liberty of speech and of the press, are totally abrogated throughout the South; and we are denied the privilege of remonstrating with the people of those States against the wicked, disgraceful, and oppressive institutions which we are compelled by the Constitution to support.

17. Because our representatives in Congress are habitually exposed to insult and personal abuse from slaveholding bullies, duelists, and assassins; and are compelled either to compromise the rights and interests of their constituents, or defend them in face of the dirks, pistols, and bowie-knives of a southern overseership.

18. Because the northern States have recently been compelled by the slave power to furnish no less than $30,000,000 to carry on a bloody and disgraceful war with the Seminole Indians, the main object of which was the recapture of fugitive slaves.

19. Because the experience of more than half a century has convinced us that liberty and slavery cannot co-exist under the same government; and that our only hope for the recovery and perpetuity of our own rights and liberties, is in a total dissolution of all political connection with those States which make merchandise of their own citizens.

20. Because, finally, we have no inducement to perpetuate a connection, which, from its origin, has been characterized by a constant sacrifice of our rights and interests at home, and of our reputation and influence abroad, and has already drawn upon us the indignant and burning rebukes of the friends of freedom, and the bitter taunts of tyrants throughout the civilized world—a connection, which, while it can do us no possible good, subjects us to continued insult and outrage from the very men who are dependent upon us for the protection of themselves and their families from the avenging arm of those whom they have deeply injured.

For the reasons here enumerated, and others of similar import, to which we might refer, we now publicly ABJURE OUR ALLEGIANCE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE UNION, and place the broad seal of our reprobation on this unnatural and unholy alliance between liberty and slavery. The Union, in our judgment, is not only at war with the law and government of God, and destructive of the peace, the honor, and prosperity of the North, but of no *real* benefit to the South, since it serves to delay the "day of her visitation," only to plunge her the deeper into infamy and ruin. We therefore declare its obligations, so far as they relate to ourselves, utterly *null* and *void*; and we now publicly pledge ourselves to seek, in all suitable ways, its peaceful dissolution.

We shall accept of no office under the Constitution of the United States, so long as slavery remains an element of the government; nor shall we aid in electing others to fill such offices. But throwing ourselves back upon our natural rights, and the legitimate principles of the revolution, we (or such of us as may think proper to go to the polls,) shall hereafter employ the ballot-box to make known our opposition to the Union, and break up this iniquitous alliance, to which we are still compelled to give support.

For the purity of our motives in thus seeking to dissolve a connection, which, from our childhood, we have been taught to hallow and revere, we appeal to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, on whom we mainly depend for the success of our enterprise. And while we invoke His blessing on our efforts to emancipate our countrymen from their chains, and free ourselves from guilt, by breaking the fatal league on which their enthralment mainly depends, we earnestly invite the friends of freedom throughout the North to unite with us in this measure; and hereafter to vote for REPEAL, instead of casting their ballot for abolitionists for offices, which they cannot fill without first taking an oath to support and defend the slave power.

Henceforth, let REPEAL be our watchword and rallying cry; and to this point let our efforts be especially directed, till slavery shall be abolished, or the league which now binds us to that vile and execrable institution, and unites our destinies, in peace and in war, with the destinies of the guilty slave-master, shall be finally broken.

In behalf of the society.

Mr. Foster was followed by W. L. Garrison, who presented the following resolution, embodying in a brief form the same propositions, which he supported in a forcible speech:

Whereas, no political union can possibly exist between freemen and slaveholders, nor can they possibly agree to form any such union, on the basis of equal rights; and,

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States was conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity—was adopted by a bloody compromise, involving the sacrifice of the bodies and souls of millions of the people, and the loss of universal liberty—and enforces obligations and duties which are incompatible with the enjoyment of freedom and equal rights; and,

Whereas, the natural consequences of such an unholy compact have followed its adoption in swift and frightful succession—to wit, the wide extension and vigorous perpetuity of the slave system and the slave market—the multiplication of the victims of slavery from half a million to nearly three millions—the robbery of the North of a vast amount of its hard-earned wealth, and the degradation and impoverishment of northern laborers—the imprisonment and enslavement of northern seamen on account of their complexion—the denial of the right of petition, of speech, and of representation in Congress, to freemen—the utter corruption of the morals and religion of the land—and, finally, the outlawry from one half of the republic, of all those who really embrace and practically carry out the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, in regard to inalienable rights; therefore,

Resolved, That the national compact, being in principle and practice an insupportable despotism, and from its inception before God null and void, it is the right, it is the duty of all the friends of impartial liberty and a righteous government, to withdraw their allegiance from this compact, and by a moral and peaceful revolution, to effect its overthrow.

J. F. A. Calder was then introduced to the meeting, who made some statements in relation to his treatment in Norfolk, Va. and Charleston, S. C. [See his account, as given in a recent number of the Standard.] The rehearsal of his sufferings and narrow escape, was listened to by the immense assembly with feelings of amazement, indignation, and horror.

The discussion of the resolutions was then continued by David Lee Child, of New-York; Thomas Earle, of Philadelphia; and Stephen S. Foster; and after a song by the Hutchinsons, the society adjourned.

Friday Morning.—The society met in Faneuil Hall, and was called to order by the president.

After the reading of a portion of the Bible, and a prayer, Addison Davis called for the report of the committee appointed last year to investigate the case of Thomas Haskell. E. D. Hudson requested to be excused from serving on said committee. He was so excused, and Oliver Johnson was appointed to fill the vacancy. The committee were allowed further time.

Oliver Johnson, from the committee on nominations, reported the name of Edmund Quincy to fill the office of corresponding secretary, and of Wm. L. Garrison to fill the vacancy in the board of counsellors, caused by the appointment of Mr. Quincy as corresponding secretary; which report was accepted, and those gentlemen were elected to fill those offices during the ensuing year.

On motion, the resolutions and protest under discussion at the hour of adjournment last evening, were laid on the table for the purpose of further consideration of the subject of finance.

On motion of John A. Collins, a committee of one from each town was appointed to confer with each other and the board of managers, in relation to the best means to be adopted in relation to the proposed series of conventions in Massachusetts.

The committee was appointed, as follows:

Maria W. Chapman, Boston; J. N. Buffum, Lynn; Henry Clapp, New Bedford; Jos. L. Noyes, Georgetown; Mary P. Kenney, Eliza J. Kenney, Charles L. Remond, Salem; Charles Butler, Newburyport; H. W. Foster, John Levy, Lowell; Amos Farnsworth, Samuel C. Wheeler, Groton; Edmund Quincy, Dedham; Joseph R. Engley, Walpole; Abner Belcher, Wrentham; T. C. Ray, New Bedford; Francis Wood, Worcester; John M. Fiske, West Brookfield; E. D. Hudson, Northampton; Thomas Haskell, Gloucester; Frederick S. Cabot, West Roxbury; Lewis Ford, Abington; Rebecca T. Pool, E. Abington; Noah Jackman, North Attleboro'; Ignatius Sargent, Annisquam; Wm. A. White, Watertown; Samuel May, Leicester; Caroline G. Barlett, West Newbury; George Harmon, Haverhill; Samuel Barrett, Concord, Hiram A. Morse, Hollliston; Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester; ——— Dresser, Milford; Levi D. Smith, Stoneham; John M. Spear, Weymouth; Wm. B. Tilden, Norton; Asa Brett, East Stoughton; Jonas Parker, Reading; Wm. Davis, Milton; J. A. Goodrich, Waltham; Edward G. Perry, Hanson; Benjamin Snow, jr. Fitchburg; Richard Hood, Danvers; Larkin Woodbury, Manchester; Samuel Russell, Middletown; Joseph Kingman, West Bridgewater; Wm. G. Eaton, North Bridgewater; J. T. Everett, Princeton; Warren Low, Essex; Thomas Wooldridge, Marblehead; R. B. Rogers, Rufus R. Cook, Chelsea; Stephen Barker, Quincy; S. S. Smith, Hingham; John Cushing, South Hingham; Edward Doane, Cohassett; Wm. Thomas, Kingston; Zilpha Harlow, Plymouth; Rufus Bates, Hanover; Stephen Barker, Methuen; T. Clark, Andover.

Thomas Earle, of Philadelphia, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we entirely approve of the resolution adopted at repeated meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in opposition to the support of any candidates for offices connected with legislation, unless such candidates be unequivocally favorable to the immediate abrogation of all laws and constitutional provisions which sustain slavery; and we do respectfully recommend to the Executive Committee of the American Society, and to the editor of its official organ, the support of this principle; and we also in like manner recommend the abstinence of the official organ of the American Society from all interference in disputes between the great political parties of the country, unless those disputes relate to questions palpably connected with the anti-slavery cause.

Stephen S. Foster presented the following:

Resolved, That as the Constitution of the United States guaranties the support and protection of the slave power, all who acknowledge allegiance to the federal government are, emphatically, slaveholders, and as such, are justly chargeable with all the guilt inherent in the slave system.

On motion of Wm. A. White, the above resolutions were laid on the table, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the resolution and protest of last evening. These were discussed by N. P. Rogers, of Concord, New Hampshire; William A. White, and S. S. Foster.

N. P. Rogers presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That freedom of opinion and of action are the birthright prerogative of every human being; and that no violence ought in any case to be done to it, in the prosecution of reform; and least of all in such a reform as anti-slavery; that, therefore, no military, judicial, legislative, political, or other brute-force instrumentality, can rightfully be resorted to, in the accomplishment of the anti-slavery enterprise.

Resolved, That the United States Constitution providing for the recapture of the fugitive slave in the free States, no abolitionist, if he is a politician, can consistently take any political action under it, either by holding office or voting, and that the only consistent anti-slavery political action, if there could be any, would be to go for the radical amendment or overthrow of the Constitution and the government.

Wm. A. White offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of —— be appointed to draw up a petition to Congress, demanding to be freed from all support and connection with slavery, and if this cannot be effected, a peaceful dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That the abovementioned petition be circulated throughout the State, under the sanction of the agents of this society.

Discussion upon the protest and resolutions referring to the dissolution of the Union, was further continued by John Pierpont, of Boston, and Edmund Quincy.

A letter from Cassius M. Clay was read by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and the society adjourned to half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Friday Afternoon.—The society met pursuant to adjournment. John M. Fiske, of Brookfield, a vice-president, in the chair.

Voted, That each speaker be limited to fifteen minutes, and speak but once, until all others desiring to speak have spoken.

The protest and resolution before the meeting at the time of adjournment, were further discussed by E. T. Perry, D. L. Child, and C. C. Burleigh, and then laid upon the table.

Francis Jackson, the president, then entered upon the duties of the chair.

The resolutions referring to John Quincy Adams were then taken up, discussed by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and adopted, as follows:

Whereas, this society has heretofore expressed its approbation of a portion of the public conduct of John Quincy Adams, supposed to have some connection with the subject of slavery; and from the views taken by the people of this country, and of the civilized world, of his supposed connection with the anti-slavery enterprise, his acts and opinions may be taken as generally receiving our countenance and approbation;

Therefore, we feel imperiously bound publicly to protest against the course of John Quincy Adams, for the following, among other reasons, viz:

Because he has asserted, that immediate abolition is "utterly impracticable, and a moral and physical impossibility."

Because he has asserted, in substance, that the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the principles of the Declaration of American Independence, which proclaims the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Because he has asserted that the repeal, by Congress, without the consent of a majority of the people of the District of Columbia, of that law by which the people of the whole Union aid in enslaving men in that district, would be a violation of republican principles, and especially of the doctrine of the right of the majority to govern; thus, in effect, conceding to the people of that district the right to make the whole Union confederates in their crimes, but denying the right of the whole Union to suppress those crimes.

Because he has alledged that with the Constitution as it is, and implied that even with a change of the Constitution, the government cannot rightfully emancipate any of the present generation of slaves, either in the territories of the Union or elsewhere.

Because he has proposed to suffer, not only the present generation of slaves, but also all born of slave parents for seven years yet to come, to live and die in a state of servitude—forced so to remain by the act of the government and people of this Union.

Because he has recently proclaimed the absurd dogma, that it is "*impossible*" to abolish slavery in this country until it shall have been first abolished by the "barbarian people" of Africa.

Because he has declared that the principles of democracy are those of truth and Christianity, and that every man who professes democracy, and holds a slave, has hypocrite stamped on his forhead; and yet he has recently applauded a professor of democracy, the owner of some fifty slaves, and the avowed opponent of emancipation, gradual or immediate, (Henry Clay) as not only one of the ablest men with whom he had ever co-operated, but also one of the most amiable and worthy: and this in a manner uncalled for, and with an apparent intention of promoting the success of that slaveholder as a candidate for the first office in our government.

Because he supported the admission of Arkansas into the Union as a slaveholding State, and has avowed himself favorable to the admission of Florida in the same manner.

Because he has recently published a doubt, whether it is not better for Africans to be in slavery in America, than in freedom in their native country.

Because he has lately proclaimed, in reference to slavery, the doctrine that the laws of man are entitled to more obedience than the laws of God.

Because, while he has often expressed the utmost indignation and the severest censure, in reference to encroachments by slaveholders upon the rights of northern freemen, he has rarely uttered a word to portray the manifold wrongs done to the slave, to express the least indignation at those wrongs, or to excite the least feeling of commiseration on his behalf.

Because, after having for years amused the abolitionists with the idea that he believed immediate emancipation in the District of Columbia constitutional, and with the hope that he would support it as soon as a majority should favor it, he has recently crushed those hopes by the annunciation, for the first time, of a different construction of the Constitution.

Because, while holding a seat in Congress by the votes of abolitionists he has never attempted to obtain a vote of that body on any measure for effecting the emancipation of a single slave, or for effecting the abolition of slavery anywhere, by any process, either gradual or immediate.

Because he avowed that his object, in wishing to refer petitions for immediate abolition in the District of Columbia to a committee, was to put the question permanently to rest in the negative: and he also declared that the southern members of Congress often expressed his opinions on this subject more nearly than those of the North.

Because while professing to be the defender of the right of petition, and in some cases nobly sustaining that right, he has, nevertheless, moved and obtained the passage of a rule, which consigned our petitions privately to the speaker for suppression, without any public annunciation of the fact of their presentation; and he has, from the time of the proposed resolutions for censuring him, to the present day, altogether neglected or refused to present a single one of the petitions entrusted to him of the same character with that which led to the motion for a vote of censure upon his conduct.

All of which actions and declarations combined, show a lamentable imperfection of head or of heart, or of both together combined, and demonstrate the necessity of checking the propensity to promote that exaltation of Mr. Adams's reputation, which would give currency to his pernicious opinions, and applause to his defective actions; and of proclaiming to the world, that we neither encourage political support of the man, nor approve of the general course of his public opinions or conduct, in reference to slavery.

The first four resolutions presented by the business committee, relating to political action, were then taken up, and discussed by S. S. Foster. The time allotted to each speaker having expired, it was

Voted, That S. S. Foster be permitted an extension of time; whereupon Mr. Foster proceeded, and was followed by S. H. Gay, who proposed an amendment to the third resolution, by striking out all after the word Resolved, and inserting

Whereas, The party known by the name of Liberty party, had its origin, as we believe, in this section of the country, in hostility to the American Society, and in principles essentially sectarian, base, and slavish in their tendency; and as connected with its inception were certain acts dishonorable and immoral, committed by men who have ever since held, and do still hold, a high place in the affection and esteem of many of its members; therefore,

Resolved, That the attitude of hostility which we have heretofore maintained towards this party, has been one essential to the integrity of our cause, and by it those great principles by which we have endeavored always to be governed, and which are the foundation of the platform of the American Society, have become the acknowledged governing principles of the anti-slavery action of the country.

And whereas, we learn from those agents who have been located in Western New-York, and from those who have recently returned from an anti-slavery tour in some of the States farther west and south, that these principles are openly avowed and advocated by the members of the liberty party in that section of country, and that liberty party with them is but the *political* development of these principles; and whereas, the question as to the expediency of the formation of the political anti-slavery party, is no longer an open one, inasmuch as such a party has become a positive fixed fact, and should now be considered as an anti-slavery instrumentality, if grounded upon true principles; therefore,

Resolved, That we see in liberty party, as it exists in the West, an exponent of the anti-slavery sentiment and feeling of its members, and that believing them to be actuated by those principles for which we have all along contended, so long as they maintain this ground, we have no contention with them on this subject.

And resolved also, That we have confidence in the anti-slavery feeling of many of the members of liberty party at home, but would urge them, as they love the cause of the slave, to abandon the false position which they now occupy, that we may be enabled to extend to them also the right hand of fellowship, and welcome them to our platform, that all may work harmoniously together for the consummation of our glorious enterprise.

The resolutions were further discussed by Abby Kelley, Wm. A. White, and Edmund Quincy; after which they were laid on the table.

The resolves in relation to political action were again taken up, and commented on by Thomas Earle; after which, the society adjourned to meet in the representatives' hall, in the State house, at 7 o'clock.

Friday Evening.—The society met in the hall of the house of representatives in the State house, and was called to order by its president, Francis Jackson.

The resolutions under consideration at the time of the afternoon adjournment, came up in order, and, on motion of David L. Child, they were laid on the table, to allow an opportunity for fixing the time of adjournment. He moved that when the society adjourn, it adjourn to meet in Amory Hall, to-morrow at nine o'clock; but withdrew the motion before action.

On motion of W. L. Garrison, the resolutions in relation to the Constitution of the United States, were then taken up for consideration, and discussed by C. C. Burleigh, Wendell Phillips, of Boston, and S. S. Foster; after which, J. N. Buffum moved that when the society adjourn, it adjourn sine die.

Abby Kelley moved to amend, by substituting for the words "sine die," "to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, A. M. at Amory Hall;" which was adopted; and the vote as amended passed; after which, the society adjourned accordingly.

Saturday Morning.—Convened pursuant to adjournment. Opportunity for prayer was given.

The resolutions relating to the dissolution of the Union, were laid upon the table.

Wendell Phillips presented the following petition and resolution, which were adopted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The petition of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society respectfully represents, that at the last session of the legislature, a petition, commonly called the Latimer petition, was presented with the signatures of about sixty thousand of the people of this commonwealth, asking, among other things, that such amendments of the national Constitution should be proposed as would forever separate the people of this State from all connection with slavery:—that the other portions of the petition were acted upon, but no direct vote was taken on that to which we have above referred. We therefore respectfully ask, that your honorable body will be pleased to take speedy and definite action favorable to the said proposition.

Resolved, That the foregoing petition be signed by the officers of this meeting, and presented to the legislature; and that a committee of——be appointed to have charge of the same.

The resolutions referring to John Q. Adams were, on motion of David L. Child, reconsidered.

Voted, That the resolutions touching political action, come up for consideration at 11 o'clock.

The resolutions in relation to John Q. Adams were then discussed by D. L. Child in opposition, Garrison, Remond, and Earle, in favor, and were then adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

Voted, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be forwarded to John Q. Adams.

The resolutions upon political action were taken up.

Voted, That each speaker be limited to ten minutes.

S. H. Gay withdrew the amendment to Resolution No. 3, and offered it as a separate resolution.

Voted, That we continue in session until the business be concluded.

Mr. Garrison introduced the following, which was subsequently adopted:

Resolved, That the man who has conspired to betray the anti-slavery cause into the hands of its most insidious foes, religious bigotry and sectarism—to drive from the anti-slavery platform all those who cannot conscientiously exercise the elective franchise—to gag the anti-slavery women of the United States in public meetings—to destroy the American Anti-Slavery Society, by withdrawing from it in a spirit of hostility, and giving his support to a rival association, organized expressly

but that motion was lost; and after further discussion by Wm. A. White, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution adopted.

W. L. Garrison presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the unanimous determination of the whig party to support as their presidential candidate, HENRY CLAY, the hardened, incorrigible slaveholder—the determined and desperate foe of the anti-slavery movement—the man among the most guilty for the extension and perpetuity of slavery in this land—calls for the burning rebuke of every friend of freedom and humanity, and should reinspire the abolitionists of the whole country with a resolute and an invincible determination to expose the unblushing profligacy of that party, and to defeat the election of Henry Clay.

Resolved, That the nomination of Martin Van Buren or John C. Calhoun, for the presidency of the United States, by the democratic party, will be an act of monstrous turpitude, and will cover that party afresh with infamy for its base subserviency to the slaveholding power.

J. N. Buffum, in behalf of the committee on the Hundred Conventions, stated that the committee, owing to want of time and documents, were unable to report, and asked leave to report to the board of managers, which was granted.

The fourth resolution on political action was adopted.

On motion, it was

Voted, That the protest of S. S. Foster against the Constitution of the United States be published, though not acted on by the society.

The sixth and seventh resolutions of the business committee were adopted.

The following presented by W. L. Garrison was also adopted:

Resolved, That the assurance of the warmest gratitude of this society jointly, and of all its members generally, for the cause's sake, be presented to the friends in the West, who so nobly seconded the movement of the One Hundred Conventions by their generous contributions and hospitality.

Voted, That the committee to present the petition of this Society to the State legislature be appointed by the board of managers.

The society then adjourned sine die.

FRANCIS JACKSON, *President.*

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM A. WHITE, MARY P. KENNEY, } *Secretaries.*

From the "Seventy-Six."

EFFECTS OF SLAVERY ON THE POST-OFFICE.

Why are postages so high? Answer. *Because the slave States are always bringing the post-office department into debt.* Being poor, with a population sparse and ignorant, with labor dishonored, genius and enterprise nearly destroyed, and vice of every description fostered—all in consequence of slavery—these States furnish little revenue to the post-office. Still, their mails must be carried, and rates of postage sufficient to extort, chiefly from the North, a sum equal to the necessities of the department, must be adopted. Were it not for this, our postage might doubtless be reduced one-half at any time, and the department, from an increase of mailable matter, be fully sustained.

In 1833, the expenditures of the post-office in the free States, were $1,005,518 72—the receipts, $1,092,061 00; showing an excess of the latter, of about *eighty-seven thousand dollars.* In the slave States, same year, the expenditures were $1,087,670 67; the receipts, $603,267 42; showing a deficiency in the latter, of $484,394 25. Thus the expenditures in the slave States were eighty-two thousand dollars more than in the free States, while the receipts were only a little more than half as much!

New-York and Pennsylvania paid nearly as much as the *whole slave States;* and New-York alone, as much as North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. See Post-Master General's report, 1833.

In 1831, the expenditures in the two sections were about equal; while the receipts in the free States were $343,131 59 more than in the slave States. New-York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, paid as much as the whole southern States and territories. See Post-Master General's report, 1831.

During the year ending June 30, 1841, the total excess of expenditures of the department over receipts, in the slave States, was $576,627 10; while in all New England and New-York, the excess of receipts over expenditures was $357,803, 15! and from the free States, about $600,000! See report.

But while those States afford so little revenue, the cost of transporting the mail is vastly greater.

In 1838, the cost of carrying the mail the entire route, in the free States, 20,287,244 miles, was $1,531,880; while in the slave States, the cost of carrying 14,318,444 miles, (5,967,690 miles less than in the free States,) was $1,754,642; about 2 1-4 millions of dollars more.

Every one can see that slavery lies at the bottom of this disproportion between the receipts and expenditures in the slave States. It thins population, prostrates enterprise, impairs intelligence, and leaves the country without good roads, so that while mail-carrying must be far more expensive than in the free States, the revenue will naturally be far less in amount.

Here, then, is another way in which this barbarous system taxes the North. It hangs an intolerable burden upon us, extending its influences into every department of the people's interests, so that we cannot even take a letter or paper from the post-office, without being compelled to pay twice the otherwise requisite sum, for the support of slavery. This is the penance it forces us to do it in this one form; and whenever you complain of high postage, *remember slavery.*

MERCANTILE PURSUITS.

General Dearborn, of Massachusetts, in a lecture delivered the last winter before the farmers of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, declares that 99 out of every 100 persons who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling, failed or died insolvent. He was contrasting agricultural with mercantile pursuits, and said that rich men should instil into the minds of their sons a love of agriculture. He declared that he would prefer a cottage in the country, with five acres of ground, to the most splendid palace that could be erected in the city, if he must depend upon the success of merchandise to support it. He then went on to say, that having been some fifteen years in the custom house in Boston, he was surprised to find at the close of the term, an entire new set of men doing business there.

This induced him to look into the subject, and he ascertained, after much labor, time, and research, that 97 out of every 100 who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling, failed or died insolvent. He then submitted his calculation to an old merchant of great experience, who confirmed it in every particular. The statement, however, appeared to me so startling, so appalling, that I was induced to examine it with much care, and, I regret to say, I found it true. I then called upon a friend of mine, a great antiquarian, a gentleman always referred to in all matters relating to the city of Boston, and he told me that in the year 1809, he took a memorandum of every person on Long Wharf, and that in 1840, (which is as long a period as a merchant continues in business,) only 5 in 100 remained. They had all in that time either failed or died destitute of property. I then went to the very intelligent director of the Union bank, (a very strong bank;) he told me that the bank commenced business in 1768, that there was then but one other bank in Boston, the Massachusetts bank, and that the bank was so overrun with business that the clerks and officers were obliged to work until twelve o'clock at night, and all Sundays; and that they had occasion to look back a year or two ago, and they found that out of 1000 accounts which were opened with them in starting, only 50 remained; they had, in the forty years, all failed or died destitute of property.

Houses, whose paper passed without a question, had all gone down in that time. Bankruptcy, said he, is like death, and almost as certain—they fall single and alone, and are thus forgotten; but there is no escape from it, and he is a fortunate man who fails young. Another friend told me that he had occasion to look through the probate office a few years since, and he was surprised to find that over 55 per centum of all the estates settled were insolvent. And within a few days I have gone back to the incorporation of our banks in Boston; I have a list of the directors since they started. This is, however, a very unfair way of testing the rule, for bank directors are generally the most substantial men in the community. In the old banks over one-third had failed in forty years, and in the new banks a much larger proportion. I am sorry to present to you so gloomy a picture, and I trust you will instil into your sons, as General Dearborn recommends, a love of agriculture, for in mercantile pursuits, they will fail to a dead certainty.

Communications.

LETTER FROM EDWIN FUSSELL.

W. VINCENT, Chester co. Pa. } January 31st, 1844. }

I have delayed the fulfillment of the promise made at the time we met in Philadelphia—to give a further account of the mobocratic proceedings in Madison county, Indiana—in hopes I should hear further from the scene of action. But as I have not heard anything since, I shall proceed to give you a brief account of some things which transpired before we left the county, but since the date of my last letter.

During the time which elapsed between the two mobs at Andersontown, while the messenger was absent with the petition to the governor, I was at home one day. While walking along the street, a friend came to me with a very anxious and troubled countenance, and begged me not to go to the meeting at "Cynthia Ann," (a small village about six miles from Pendleton,) for, said he, "the people have sworn they will shoot you as soon as you enter the town." I told him he need be under no apprehensions on my account, so far as that place was concerned, for I had not heard before any talk of a meeting there, and presumed it was all a hoax. He informed me it was reported all round the country, that John O. Wattles and myself, were to have an anti-slavery meeting there on the next Saturday, and that the mob were thirsting for blood. After being absent nearly two weeks, holding meetings, as has before been stated, I returned, and learned that at the time it *was said* the Cynthia Ann meeting *was* to be held, a large mob had collected at the place, and with rifles loaded, waited our approach, cursing and blaspheming, and chafing themselves into a foam at our non-appearance; for they had no means of glutting their vengeance; no one beside the mob came to the spot; and those infuriated human beings, had to return to their homes, without our blood on their hands, however deep the stain might have been upon their souls. I was also informed that a few days afterwards, a mob of about four hundred persons collected at Greenfield, about sixteen miles from Pendleton, with the determination of breaking up by force, an anti-slavery meeting which *it was said* was to be held there—but the mob, as in the preceding instance, found no one there but the citizens of the place, engaged in their ordinary occupations.

In both these cases, the notice that anti-slavery meetings were to be held, had been set afloat, no doubt, by some facetious individuals who wished to see what effect might be wrought upon such materials, by a mere "thing of air."

These cases serve still further to illustrate the *kind* of stuff which mobs in the State of Indiana are made of; and it is before such materials as these, that the executive of the State has bowed—it is to the "tender mercies" of such murderous fiends as these, that the abolitionists are delivered up.

On my way home, in company with a friend, we met one of the Columbus rioters; such a volley of curses and blasphemous oaths as he poured on my head, until his voice was inaudable to us in the distance, my pained ears had never before heard.

He was in an ox wagon, and could not easily get out, or it is probable he would have attempted an assault, as there were many others in company. We were on horseback, and soon left them behind; "Come back, you God damned, hell fired, infernal nigger *abolitioner*, and get your hellish throat cut," &c. &c. &c. were poured in one continuous stream from his mouth. Passing on some miles further, we met a small company of men on foot, they cast most murderous glances at us as we passed, and then stopped, and looked back, and muttering curses, again went on. Still a few miles further, we passed the house of one of the mobocrats whom I knew, (an old man, 70 years old, I suppose.) And after we passed, a *little child*, that could not yet talk plain, called after us, "you damned nigger you—you damned nigger you," until we could no longer hear its little voice—*taught* thus to utter curses at one *it* did not know. Oh, the poor child, how my heart bled for it! Oh, slavery! what a fiend it is! Even "little children," such as form the "kingdom of Heaven," are torn by its demon fangs from their high and holy seat of love, and made to bow down, and serve this bloody molock in its altar built upon the ruins of undying souls.

After such exhibitions as these, and being told by a number of individuals, who had had a chance to know—that I was unsafe—that the mob was determined to assassinate me, it was thought best, by ourselves and our numerous friends there, that we should immediately leave the neighborhood. Accordingly, we made ready speedily, and departed. The ground was covered with snow, and we had to travel in a common wagon with our three little children, for more than a hundred and seventy miles to Cincinnati, stopping by the way, for a week at Oakland with our dear friends, Nicholsons, Brookes, and Allens. From Cincinnatti we took steamboat, and arrived safely at "the home of our fathers," where we now are.

"What have *we* to do with slavery?" What has not slavery to do with *us?* It has compelled us to leave our own home in the night, and take shelter with strangers; it has driven us through winter's snow, to wander far away from that home, and leave all its fond recollections behind us,—it has obliged us to forsake kindred and friends that our hearts held dear—these things it hath done, and more, far more; but what are all these, when taken in comparison with what *they* suffer, who come in naked contact with the horrid monster's living form? Our trials dwindle into insignificance beside them. Indeed were it not that the *sin* of such deeds are resting upon human souls in this land of ours, I could rejoice, that I could suffer even a little in behalf of earth's perishing ones, that thereby I might remove from them part of the burden which is crushing out their life of life.

Accompanying this letter, I send two numbers of the Indiana Courier, published in an adjoining county, about 20 miles from the scene of disorder, and one number of the Whig Eagle, published at Anderstown, containing articles marked, which give further particulars of their doings. It is worthy of remark how *manly* is the tone of the bitter pro-slavery *whig* editor, (for he is such,) of the Courier, in denunciation of the *whig* governor, Bigger. When men lay down party and prejudice upon the altar of truth, they are worthy of all praise.

I have written this hasty sketch, that you might be in possession of the material facts in the case. But I do not wish it published. If, however, you should think proper to publish such parts as do not relate to myself, which would be of general interest, I make no objection. I should like you to lay a *strong hand* upon Governor Bigger. I think the case demands that more should be said than has been.

In the bonds of brotherhood,
EDWIN FUSSELL.

P. S. I have just received a letter from Indiana. Nothing further has transpired with the mob. My sister says, "We have been comparing the *Quaker mobocrats* of Cherry street meeting, Philadelphia, with *our* poor, ignorant, degraded ones; and the decision is against the former."

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We find in the Indiana Courier, forwarded by our correspondent, the following statement of facts, and the judicious and impressive comments on Governor Bigger's base and dastardly submission to the demands of the villains.

Anarchy in Madison County.—Open Rebellion and Resistance of the Law.

Our readers will recollect that we gave, a couple of weeks ago, an account of a gang of rowdy ruffians breaking in upon, and dispersing an abolition meeting in the town of Pendleton, Madison county, egging, stoning, and severely injuring the persons of several of the assembly. It is our duty now, to add further evidences of the lawless and uncivilized character of the mob, and of its continued disregard of all law and order.

At the late term of the Madison circuit court, (held at Andersontown, last week,) as we learn, bills of indictment were found against some of the ruffians engaged in the mob. In order to test what punishment was to be visited upon their crime, the individuals who composed the mob, got one of their gang to go forward and plead *guilty* to his indictment, with the understanding that if he was only *slightly fined*, the balance should come forward and enter the same plea, but if he was dealt more severely with, he was to be rescued out of the hands of the law by his fellows. Accordingly, one of them went forward and entered his plea of guilty, and was forthwith ordered to twenty days' imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of $20, and the cost of the prosecution! In a few minutes, he was looking through the "*ten of diamonds.*" A mob of his associates was immediately organized to release him from his "durance vile," and attempted a demonstration on the jail, but the officers, backed by the peaceable citizens, resisted; they retired for reinforcements, after making a threat that on the morrow they would return, when the prisoner should be released, or the old prison razed to the ground. This, we learn, was on Tuesday last, when an express was immediately started to Indianapolis with information to the governor, of the state of affairs, and a request for fire-arms and troops to protect the public property, and the lives of the citizens. This is our latest information; but if anything in addition should arrive previous to the hour of our going to press, it shall be given to our readers.

We have only to remark upon this outrageous and threatening state of affairs in a neighboring county, that we hope the citizens of Andersontown have stood by, and will continue to defend their rights to the last extremity, against a gang of outlandish ruffians; and they will not rest until the whole gang shall be safely lodged in the prison walls. There is strong ground, we learn, for suspecting that heretofore *respectable* men, one a *law maker* and select member to the legislature, have been behind the curtain in this lawless transaction from the first, hissing on and encouraging their tools in their abominable work of anarchy and lawlessness. We shall be glad to hear that this is not true, but from the first we have suspected it.

Further from the seat of Rebellion.—Friday morning.

We have just had a conversation with a gentleman who was in Andersontown several hours yesterday. He says that such a scene of excitement on the part of some, and consternation and alarm on the part of others, has never been witnessed in these "piping times of peace." At least, *five hundred men*, the friends of the imprisoned man—or rather the friends of the mob—were assembled around the jail, and their number constantly swelling by companies coming in from all parts of the county, some with guns, some with old swords, and all with the best weapon of warfare that they could get hold of, waiting in sullen wrath the return of a messenger who had been despatched to Indianapolis with a petition to the governor for the pardon of the prisoner, in the event of the failure of which, they swore the old jail should come to the ground.

Our informant thinks that no requisition had been made on the governor for arms or soldiers, as he heard nothing of such a thing, and the officers and citizens had abandoned all hopes of protecting the jail. We have no idea that Governor Bigger has granted the pardon, and what the result is, we know not.

Our informant says that the express started to Indianapolis on Tuesday, was not for troops, but for a pardon, and that it was done at the suggestion of Judge Kilgore, who, falling heavily under the censure of the mob, made them a public speech, in which he vindicated his conduct as a judge, plead with them to desist from any outbreak, and recommended them to send on a petition to the governor for a pardon.

* * * * * *

Since the date of our last paper, peace and good order have been restored among the excited populace of Madison county, by the *unconditional pardon* of the imprisoned man, Reynolds, about whom all the fuss and sympathy was got up. Glad as we are to hear that order is restored without the loss of life, as we were apprehensive it would not be, we are by no means sure that it would not have been better that *twenty lives* should have been sacrificed, in vindication of the supremacy of the law, than that the *lawless and outrageous proceedings of a mob*, assembled expressly to set the law at defiance, and if needs be, to murder the sworn ministers of the law, if they attempted its enforcement, should receive the sanction and implied approbation of the chief executive of the State, whose duty it is to see that the laws are *faithfully and impartially administered*, instead of trampled upon and outraged by a lawless and abandoned mob. If mobs are to be the order of the day—if mob law is to prevail—the people should know it, and no longer delude themselves with the idea that the law of the land throws around their persons and their property, the broad shield of protection. It is time that the question was settled—*shall it be left to the established courts of justice, or to an excited and fanatical mob, to decide who has violated the law, and who shall suffer the punishment of its infraction?* We know not what considerations Governor Bigger had presented to him to influence him to pardon this convicted mobocrat—in charity we must trust that he has been imposed upon by a numerously signed petition giving but a glazed and partial statement of the facts; but we consider he has struck a deadly blow at the supremacy of *law and order*, and given a license to commit whatever depredations their excited and depraved dispositions may incite them to. If this precedent be followed up, our court-houses and our jails become but so many monuments of disgrace and of the insufficiency of the civil powers of the State to enforce the laws for the punishment of criminals. Suppose that at the next term of the Madison court, another of the Pendleton rioters is convicted of his crime, and sentenced to 20 days' imprisonment in the jail—or, suppose a man is convicted of horse-stealing, *or any other crime*—all that his friends (and what villain is so depraved as to have no *friends,*) are required to do, is to assemble round his prison-house in hostile array, and swear lustily that unless he is pardoned, or liberated in some way, *by the law*, the jail shall be torn down. To save the destruction of property and the lives of these *good citizens*, the criminal is *pardoned* by the governor, and let loose again upon society. Here is a beautiful state of affairs, and here is just where Governor Bigger's precedent leads. If such is to be the state of affairs, who can lay his head upon his pillow at night, in assurance that he may not, before morning, be made the victim of a mob? Whose property is safe, and who dare speak his mind like an honest man?

It gives us pain to censure Governor Bigger for this uncalled for and unsafe exercise of a power that he has hitherto used so discreetly, and we speak but the mind of our whole community, when we characterize it as a high-handed outrage upon civil society, giving license and loose rein to a lawless course of mobocracy.

LETTER FROM S. S. FOSTER.

Your first article on "The Decennial Meeting" was not at all to my mind, and I frankly told you so. The last, I regret to say, is still less. I therefore take up my pen again to find fault with what in it seems to me to be really *faulty.* I do it, however, not from any disposition or willingness to "harass and perplex" one, whose office, at least, requires an uncommon share of patience; but from a sense of duty to the cause to which our lives are mutually devoted. That cause seems to me to be endangered, or, perhaps, I should rather say, retarded, by what I deem the compromising course of the Standard; and I should be untrue to my professions, not to endeavor, by all fair and honorable means, to counteract its tendencies in that direction; and you, I am sure, must be a very different man from what you are, not to wish me to do it.

The first subject to which you allude in this article, is what you term a proposition for "re-union." I infer from your remarks, that you misapprehend the object of the resolution to which you refer. It was not a re-union of the liberty party, as such, with the American Anti-Slavery Society, that was aimed at by that resolution, as you seem to suppose. Indeed, the two were never *united;* and my hope is that they never may be. The object of the resolution was simply to put a stop to the controversy which has hitherto been carried on between them, if it could be done without the compromise of principle, so that the same individuals might consistently support both, if they chose—the former as a political party, whose object is the government of the country on anti-slavery principles, and the latter as an anti-slavery society, whose province it is to revolutionize the moral sentiments of the country by the power of truth. The only thing which any of us desired for the liberty party, was, that it should be placed on the same footing, in relation to the society, with Daniel O'Connell and the repeal associations. No one, I think, wished to see the American Anti-Slavery Society merged in a political party, or rendered subservient to any such party. It was only a friendly understanding between them, and not an alliance, that we desired. And the resolution intended to bring about this object, was based upon the action of the Buffalo convention, and was of such a charater as not to give the party any sanction, unless the principle there laid down should be faithfully adhered to. (1.) But I do not agree with you in denominating the declaration of that convention, that voting was a moral and religious duty, a "heresy." In an anti-slavery meeting it would have been heresy. But it is perfectly competent for a political party to promulgate such sentiments—not less so than for a non-resistant society to denounce voting as a sin. But the convention did say that they would recognize as true abolitionists *all who withheld support from the pro-slavery institutions of the country;* thus adopting the fundamental principle of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in opposition to the new-organization. (2.)

On the subject of abstaining from the products of slave-labor, your views are quite as wide from mine as they are on the liberty party. You say, "All the arguments for come-out-ism, or teetotalism, apply here with peculiar force." I think not. We object to voting for pro-slavery men, because every man of sense can see that electing such men to legislate for the country, is no way to get rid of it. We object to fellowshipping man-stealers and their accomplices as Christians, in the first place, because there is no necessity for doing it; and in the second place, because to say to the world that such are Christians, is a falsehood, and is in itself wrong; and in the third place, because, so long as we recognize these men as Christians, our rebukes will have very little effect upon them. The only reason we urge, as abolitionists, for withdrawing support from pro-slavery sects and parties, is, that it will help on the anti-slavery cause. But could abolitionists advance the cause by abstaining entirely from the use of slave products? I think not. But let it be shown that that is the most ready way to get rid of slavery, or that by using the products of slave labor *I* sustain slavery, and I will use no more, so long as the world shall stand. But my present conviction is, that by "going about the country to lecture, barefoot, to avoid paying a tax to the government," I should do far less to overthrow slavery than at present. However, if you will make the experiment, as I have already done in regard to pro-slavery sects, and it works well, I will pledge myself to follow your example. (3.)

In your remarks on the Standard, and the best mode of conducting it, you depart still farther from what I deem sound doctrine. You tell us, "The community, in respect to our cause, are divided into three classes, viz: the 'abolitionists,' the 'slaveholders and pro-slavery,' and the 'neither anti-slavery nor pro-slavery.'" This is news to me! I have some knowledge of a "middle term in the rule of three," but on the subject of slavery I have never yet found the "middle class" of which you speak. So far as my observation has extended, it is with anti-slavery as Christ said it was with his doctrine—they that are not for it, are against it. But admitting that you are earnest in the opinion, and that there is, in fact, in this community, a class of men who, after having their attention called to this great question for ten successive years, are still without an opinion upon it—are neither for freedom, nor against it. Are such men worth the cost of publishing a paper for their special benefit? For one, I have little hope of ever making abolitionists of men who have been ten years without an opinion on a subject of such vital importance as the great movement now on foot for the emancipation of two and a half millions of the American people from slavery! And instead of wasting anti-slavery money to furnish them a paper, I would say to them, in the language of the Apostle John, "Because ye are lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew you out of my mouth." (4.)

But what are we to understand you to mean by your proposition to "reach and take hold of the completely pro-slavery and the slaveholders," through this "middle class," or *no-opinion* men? Do you intend to say, that such are to serve as a conducting medium, through which the truth is to pass to the completely pro-slavery? If so, your anticipations, I fear, will prove delusive. General Packenham might as well have hoped to "reach and take hold of" the Americans with his cannon-shot, through Jackson's cotton bales. Men of no opinions make very good shields to ward off the arrows of truth, when aimed at the consciences of the guilty; but I know of no other use for which they can be made available. Men of *bad* opinions, however depraved they may be, have nevertheless too much sense to be influenced by your no-opinionists; and if they are reached at all, it will be by the direct and pointed rebukes and appeals of men who understand the truth, and are not afraid or ashamed to avow and advocate it. (5.)

"It was for the society," you remark, "to say whether they could approve, and would sustain, such a paper—a paper using soft words, but hard arguments." Again I must be permitted to ask, what we are to understand by the "soft words and hard arguments," with which you propose to convert the American people to the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence? Is it to pronounce slavery to be a very great sin, and at the same time to call the slaveholder and his abettors pretty good fellows?—to vote for them to office, or fellowship them as Christians? If this is your "soft words and hard arguments," I am confident the American Anti-Slavery Society will not support a paper to use them. That society, if I do not mistake its character, is still for calling the slaveholder and his accomplices *kidnappers*, as it did at its origin. And it relies not so much on *arguing* with a people who already know their duty, as upon faithful and pointed rebukes for their sins. The old abolitionists are generally in favor of giving to all their dues. Hence, they place baby-stealers and their abettors quite as prominent on the roll of infamy, as they do sheep-stealers. But that the society are unwilling to support a paper of the character of which you speak, we have the very best of evidence, in an empty treasury. But if the Standard were up with the anti-slavery sentiments of the times, it would not lack for support. (6.)

I regard your remarks on the resolution censuring J. Q. Adams as alike derogatory to the character of the society, and unjust to the member who introduced it; though I am confident no wrong could have been intended. It is not true that "the mover *finally* asked to refer it over to the next meeting." This was his *original* intention, and his motion on presenting it to the meeting, was made accordingly. But I can readily account for the mistake, in the great hurry and rapidity with which the business at that stage of the meeting was transacted. What would have been the fate of the resolution, had it been discussed at that meeting, it is impossible to say; but you greatly mistake the character of the audience, if you suppose there were "not two persons in it, who did not feel entire confidence in his [Mr. Adams's] motives, and profound gratitude and reverence for his heroic and invaluable services to the cause." I can assure you that there were not two merely, but scores of abolitionists in that assembly, who can feel neither gratitude nor veneration for any man, who pursues the course adopted by Mr. Adams towards the anti-slavery cause. Indeed, I am amazed at language like this from the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society. What, I ask, has Mr. Adams ever done for our cause, for which we should feel "profound gratitude and veneration?" I hesitate not to say, that few men in the country have done more to drag down the anti-slavery movement to their own pro-slavery level, than John Quincy Adams! From the very commencement of that movement, up to the present hour, he has brought the whole weight of his great influence to bear against its cardinal doctrine, the duty of immediate emancipation. He has repeatedly denied affinity with the abolitionists, and avowed himself in favor of perpetuating slavery in our capital until all of the present generation who are now enslaved there, shall have died off, unless their masters will graciously condescend to emancipate them, of their free will and choice. He has never, to my recollection, been found within the precincts of an anti-slavery meeting, but has cordially fraternized with the pro-slavery of the country, both in Church and State; and has endorsed the character of one of the ablest and consequently most dangerous advocates of perpetual slavery, whose election to the highest office in the gift of the people he is now laboring to secure. "Heroic and invaluable services," indeed! Great must be the debt of gratitude we, as abolitionists, owe the man who has ever declared himself opposed to our movements, and in favor of throwing the shield of law around the infernal slave system in our capitol, for many years yet to come! You tell us that "Mr. Adams was placed practically at the head of the abolition movement in this country, and that was the secret of the enthusiastic reception he had met in his progress through the land." Abolition, then, has become popular through the land! so much so, that Mr. A.'s enthusiastic reception is to be attributed to his abolitionism! This is a secret, indeed, and I think it must always have remained one, at least to the present generation, had not the Standard discovered it! But how, I would like to ask, are we to explain the fact, that the men who were most conspicuous in Mr. A.'s "enthusiastic reception," are the bitter and intolerant enemies of anti-slavery? (7.)

But again, we are eloquently told, that we "May as well undertake to squirt out the sun with an engine, *because he has spots*, as to pluck John Quincy Adams from that place which God and his own great services and merits have assigned him in this enterprise." Far be it from me to detract from the merits of Mr. Adams, for merits he unquestionably has. In vindicating the right of petition, he has done his duty, and done it well. He was elected to defend the rights of his constituents, and was paid for it out of their treasury, and he has done it to the satisfaction of his employers. But neither "God, nor his own great services and merits," have assigned him *any* place whatever in the *anti-slavery enterprise.* He has repeatedly avowed himself its opponent, and declared his unwillingness to grant the prayer of the petitions, the reception of which he has so ably advocated. Mr. A.'s controversy with the South has been mainly of a personal nature, and for the right of petition for the free, and not for the liberty of the enslaved. The old man has been more disturbed by the rejection of a few petitions from his free constituency, than by the cries, and groans, and tears of the thousands of defenseless women who are annually sold in the District of Columbia, for purposes of prostitution! (8.)

In a note appended to this article, you remark that, "In respect to legislation and political action on slavery, it is perfectly just to say that Mr. Adams is at the head of the cause, and there he must remain, so long as he lives." If it be true that Mr. A. is at the *head* of the cause, and that he must remain there, so long as he lives, dark indeed must be the prospects of the slave, unless, by some magic, the cause can manage to get in advance of its head; for he assures us, "in respect to legislation and political action," that he would not emancipate any of the present generation of slaves in the District of Columbia; and that slavery cannot be abolished in this country, until the example is first set us by the barbarians of Africa. (9.)

I am surprised that any man at all acquainted with the nature and history of the anti-slavery enterprise, should mistake Mr. Adams for an abolitionist. He is not now with us in our efforts for immediate emancipation, never has been, and I fear never will be. His life has been that of a politician; his measures for the relief of human miseries, are all political; a slaveholding Constitution is the highest law to which he acknowledges allegiance; and he avows his purpose to sustain the laws of the land, notwithstanding they require him to aid in the enslavement of more than two millions of his countrymen.

In concluding these extended remarks, I will only add, that I am greatly anxious to agree with you on all important points touching the progress of our enterprise. The general course of the Standard meets my cordial approbation; especially the freedom of its columns. But in countenancing and encouraging co-operation with the pro-slavery institutions of the country, it seems to me to fail on a vital point; and until its course is changed in this respect, or the spirit of conservatism shall find its way to my own soul, I shall feel constrained (though reluctantly) to withhold from it my feeble support.

Affectionately, yours,
S. S. FOSTER.

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(1.) In controversial writing, the greatest obstacle to the attainment of truth arises from mutual misapprehension. By the word "re-union" we meant the reconciliation and co-operation of sincere and disinterested abolitionists, now in the third party, with the old organization. We never conceived the idea, that a reunion with the entire *body* of the liberty party, was either practicable or desirable. We did suppose that good would result from a declaration on the part of old original abolitionists, which would show honest liberty party men, that it was not from hostility to anti-slavery political action, that we object to a political abolition party; that this has been a false representation of political abolition leaders, who have other objects to accomplish than the abolition of slavery. We thought, and we still think, that there are a great many worthy men in the liberty party, who, as soon as they are informed of the true character of "new organization," will abandon it. To hold out to these a friendly flag, was what we understood by the movement for re-union, and not "an alliance with the liberty party." That party will perish in the vortex of the first national party, which shall perceive that political abolition is becoming so important that political capital can be made of it. The leaders are obliged even now to struggle with all their might against the tendency of their party, to glide into the whirlpool of whiggism, a plain though unconscious acknowledgment of the falsehood of their perpetual assertion, that there is no affinity between either of the existing parties and abolitionists. They strive to counteract this affinity by uniform vituperation of one of the parties, while they scarcely mention the other; but they strive in vain. It is their destiny to be absorbed, and they cannot escape from it, and when they shall be, they will not leave a wreck behind.

(2.) This doctrine *originated* in the liberty party leaders, acting at the time as members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and of its executive committee. It was therefore "a heresy" in its *inception*, by Mr. Foster's own showing. Had the Buffalo convention limited the resolution to their party, or to political abolitionists, we should not have objected to it; for we admit the distinction, which friend Foster makes.

(3.) The idea of "the anti-slavery pledge," so-called, was derived from the temperance reform. Now, do temperance reformers call upon tetotallers to leave their political and religious associations? Never. They inculcate the practice and preaching of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. Genuine anti-slavery tetotalism would therefore seem to be an entire abstinence from the use of the products of slave labor, and not renunciation of religious and political ties. At all events, it is perfectly clear to our mind that such abstinence, if not the whole, must be a part of the tetotalism called come-outism.

(4.) The reproach of "lukewarmness" applies to those who, being convinced refuse through fear, favor, or interest to commit themselves for the right, and to act. It cannot apply to the sincere inquirer, who, without full information and mature reflection, cannot have ripe convictions. Will any candid man say that there are none in this condition? If there are none in this condition, there never were, and never will be any; and we would ask friend Foster where our converts have come from, and from whence he expects them to come? Are they to be made by sudden and miraculous interposition, or by teaching, by argument and persuasion; by hearing, reading and reflection? Can we not all remember that we were made so, and that we have been instrumental in making others by the same means? We may not all remember when we began to have an abhorrence of slavery and the slave-trade, but we can doubtless remember what determined us to embrace the cause of immediate emancipation. We have never met with an abolitionist who could not say that this book, or that lecture, concurring with other causes, had made him such. Is then all that anti-slavery intelligence and of conscientiousness which precede, and must precede, the arrival at the culminating point of total, immediate, and active abolitionism to be disregarded, scorned, and repudiated, as not distinguishable from pro-slavery? It would be as rational to say there could be a pyramid without a base. Here, we think, is a fundamental and dangerous error in S. S. Foster's views, which has impaired his usefulness, and injured the cause which he loves. He takes it for granted that after ten years" of discussion upon slavery, if any remain, who are not wholly anti-slavery, they deserve to be "spewed out of the mouth." Jesus lived and taught twenty years after he confounded the doctors, and yet such was the ignorance of the Jews of his real character, that he cried on the cross, "Forgive them, for *they know not what they do.*"

(5.) The excited and the zealous, (to counterbalance some important advantages of the state of mind,) are liable to mislead, and to be misled by the use of metaphor in lieu of argument. What analogy is there between that which arrests the missiles of truth, and that which gives them when spent and falling short of their mark, a new impetus, not equal to the first, but yet helpful and necessary? The very case supposes the intermediate or half converted class, to receive with favor some of our facts and principles, and to be capable, to a corresponding extent, of propagating them. It is remarked that children, so far as they have been taught, are the most successful teachers of other children, who have not been taught at all. Upon this principle, in part, is founded the Lancasterian method of instruction. Intellect is marvelously quickened by the affections—by affinities. The divine economy has made the extreme organs in every kind of life, capable of imparting and receiving but slowly. We might as well complain that the glowing warmth of the heart is not conveyed to the surface of the skin and the ends of the fingers, as that the full tide of our convictions cannot be poured in one overwhelming torrent into the souls of those just entering or approaching the outer circumference of the anti-slavery sphere.

Further, slavery is to be abolished, if peacefully at all, by men, who have not the ardor of conviction and the purity of purpose, which characterize genuine, original, and moral abolitionism. It will be politicians, not much better than those of the day, who will ultimately and practically do the work. It is our mission to set them about it. Slavery will end long before the millenium begins. It is a step indispensable to the growth of that virtue, which we thoughtlessly flatter ourselves is to be the agent for abolishing slavery.

(6.) This is frank and fair. We like such freedom; and if our principles and practice will not stand the test of it, we do not wish them to stand at all. We will not be in the way of more efficient laborers. Friend Foster would not put the poor deluded heathen, who make human sacrifices, on the same footing with the murderer and assassin! He would not put John Newton upon a par with the pirate! and yet, if ignorance and the force of custom furnish no extenuation of crime, John Newton was worse than the common pirate; for to rob a man of his liberty, with a full sense of the extent of the injury, is worse than to rob him of his goods or his life. Now, if we choose to speak of American slaveholders, slave-breeders, and slave-traders, as if we believed that some of them are guilty from the same causes that John Newton was, and that we abolitionists were, until within the last ten years, friend Foster must learn to tolerate it, as we do opinions and actions of his, of which we cannot approve.

(7.) In regard to the order of motions and questions on the occasions referred to, we may have been mistaken. We wrote from memory. Our impression was, and is, that the mover did not expect the proposition to be adopted, but only to make it a subject of attention and investigation with a view to future action, or as a caution to abolitionists, not to let their admiration of Mr. Adams's dazzling achievements blind them to his errors and defects. As to our estimate of the number that would have gone for Mr. Earle's proposition upon its merits, we are satisfied that it was quite too low. We are convinced that there would have been a strong minority in favor of its adoption.

We find fault with Mr. Foster's indiscriminate manner of stating Mr. Adams's sentiments in regard to the abolition of slavery. We know of no evidence that he is in favor of continuing it a single day. We are sure that he would not. We protest, as a matter of simple justice to him, and to the abolition character, against representing him as in favor of slavery, because he is not in favor of our way of abolishing it. He grossly errs in paying that deference to the slaveholders vested *wrong*, that he does not pay to the slave's natural right; but we cannot doubt his honesty in the matter; if we did, we would go as far as S. S. Foster in denouncing him. Mr. Adams, we think, shows weakness in the same manner as I have seen honest Yankee boys in college, laid under a sort of spell by the lordly airs of a profligate, swaggering, self-conceited son of a southern slaveholder; but this is owing more to the moral atmosphere we breathe, than to individual recreancy. The truth is, we are all corrupted by the universal homage that is paid to mere power, instead of righteousness.

(8.) The colored men and women of the District will not say this; nor do we expect to see a confirmation of it in Mr. Adams's future course. It must be admitted by all thinking persons, that the whole subject of the enormous injustice, tyranny and heresy, of American slavery, has come under review in the contest for the right of petition. When an enemy has been defeated in his first line of defense, has nothing been done towards the capture of the citadel, and the object of the war? Let Mr. Adams become inert or treacherous, and we will join in the severest condemnation of him; but we cannot believe that such will be the case. Surely he is entitled to a favorable presumption as to the things he will *do*, though, in common with all abolitionists, we may repel and do repel with indignation, things which he has *said.* To tell us that we have put back the cause *we created* is monstrous; but there are thousands who think it. Shall we call them all rascals and villains? Perhaps if we consider wisely, we may extract even from this flagrant injustice, instruction, by which we may *accelerate* the cause!

(9.) Mr. Adams is a man who, with all his surpassing merits, has, like other men, his infirmities. Among these, we reckon certain freakishness of fancy, certain *Delilahs of the imagination.* Such was his whimsical notion, that slavery must be abolished first of all in Africa. But this was said in the heat and haste of a long and weary journey. This palliates it; God forbid that we should defend it. We deny that he is for putting off emancipation until a future generation; but on this point we will not argue,

successor, for the purchase of the territory; and it was openly, repeatedly, shamelessly declared to the Mexican government, by Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of State, and by Poinsett and Butler, that such was the restless and rapacious character of our frontier population, and such our crowding of Indians in that direction, that Mexico could never enjoy her territory in peace and quiet, if she retained it! Thus, while General Jackson and his coadjutors were trying to drive a bargain for the territory, Benton, unquestionably in concert with him, (for they had been reconciled for mischief,) was denying the Mexican title, and Van Buren and his envoys were depreciating its value.

The renewal of the efforts of Spain to re-establish her colonial despotism in Mexico, was meanly seized upon as an occasion of extorting the coveted cession. So conscious were the actors in this precious piece of diplomacy, of the infamy of their conduct, that they entered a deprecatory plea, with most transparent hypocrisy, protesting that they were extremely reluctant and sorrowful to make a demand of a debt which Mexico owed, just at such a juncture, but that the President's high sense of duty to his country would not admit of any delay. He had been in office eight months, and never awakened to a sense of this duty until the news came that the Spanish army had embarked at the Havana for Mexico! At the same time, Mr. Poinsett, knowing that the Mexican treasury was exhausted, was instructed to offer, and did offer a loan of $10,000,000 to enable Mexico to meet the emergency, provided she would give as security, a mortgage on Texas! The Mexicans, instead of yielding to the difficulties and embarrassments with which they were surrounded, and accepting the treacherous boon, were indignant, deeming the offer an insult, inasmuch as our government and their minister knew perfectly well that the constitution of Mexico prohibited the alienation of any portion of the national domain. They contemptuously and justly characterized our cabinet as a *pawnbrokering* concern. But our cabinet was not to be discouraged, but pursued the game with the perseverence of bloodhounds. General Jackson, through Mr. Van Buren, instructed our envoy to claim that the river *Sabine* was not the one usually called so, but another farther west. Accordingly, the pretension was set up *first*, that the *Neches*, some seventy miles further west, was the true Sabine; and secondly, that the real thing was a *brook*, called Sabine, emptying into the Rio Bravo, six hundred miles farther west! These pretensions were too grossly and palpably ridiculous to be long insisted upon, and the principal reliance was again reposed on offers to purchase. Butler was authorized to offer $4,000,000 for the territory; and "so strong (added Mr. Van Buren) is the President's impression of the importance of the territory, that you may go as high as *five millions*." Under these instructions, Butler tried to bring things to bear during four years; and being a *Texas land-jobber*, an absconding debtor, and a most infamous character, (for which qualifications it was well known that he had been selected,) there is no doubt that he tried all the ways of intrigue and corruption to accomplish the purpose of his appointment. At length, in the year 1835, he wrote that he had at last hit upon an infallible method of yet taking Texas by diplomacy; but it was necessary that he should first come home and confer with General Jackson. Success depended wholly upon *one* thing, which *none but General Jackson could do*. And what think ye, Americans, once proud of the name, was this one thing? It was an additional sum of *half a million*, to be given to certain persons whom Butler would designate. At this critical juncture, we have an exquisite specimen of the craftiness of General Jackson. His reply was, that Butler might take the half million, and close the negotiation, so that he (Jackson) could have the treaty before the next meeting of Congress, viz: December, 1835; but that this government *would have no concern in designating to whom the money should be paid!* It was a consent and commission from General Jackson, and John Forsyth, then Secretary of State, to bribe the cabinet ministers and members of Mexico to betray their sacred trust, and sell their country! But this precious scheme, to the honor of the *Mexicans*, likewise failed, and the general recalled Butler, in great wrath, considering, apparently, that he had been duped by the wretch whom he had employed to dupe others. He was vexed that he had exposed his character, without accomplishing his object.

And now, at last, was the fullness of time for firing the train, which had been laid during five years, for an explosion in Texas. At this very time, then, when intrigue, bribery, and menaces (for these were unsparingly applied, being founded on the debt we claimed of Mexico) had failed, Houston *did* "raise his flag," *Swartwout & Co.* sent men, arms, and ammunition by water; two *Tennessee* generals, and colonels, and captains innumerable, openly organized and proceeded without molestation, with their armed bands, from the United States to Texas, by land. Public meetings of sympathizers were called, through the newspapers, in all our northern cities, and throughout the entire South; and they held meetings to agitate, and raise money and volunteers. And now the benefit of the wise and masterly forestalling of editors was reaped. Every Texan falsehood was eagerly reproduced, circulated, and exaggerated; while a contradiction of the most palpable and wicked representations could not find a place, except in the few anti-slavery papers, which none but abolitionists read, and from which none of the daily and political journals ever quote a syllable. We could go into ample details on this subject, but we forbear.

Just at this moment, also, President Jackson proposed to demand our debt from the deck of a ship of war; and if it was not immediately paid, (when, in fact, no account had been settled,) then to commence war and reprisals.

Nothwithstanding all this infernal machinery, and this complicated rascality, the "still small voice" of reason, raised by *Benjamin Lundy, the abolitionist*, was heard by the people. John Quincy Adams was stirred, and the old man roared and spouted from the cavern of the capitol, like a volcano. To Benjamin Lundy, and John Quincy Adams, under God, we owe it that Texas is not now united to these States, and blasting them with her foul and deadly embrace.

But the danger is not passed, and can never be deemed to be so, while a probability of effecting the nefarious scheme remains; in other words, so long as the fate of Texas remains undecided. That the madness of the South on the subject is greatly augmented—that they regard their salvation, *political* and *pecuniary*, as bound up in the project—there is not the slightest doubt. They will dissolve the Union to effect it, if they cannot compel the Union to effect it for them. This prediction may seem bold, but it is the result of long and attentive observation. All the signs of the present, confirm the conclusions of the past. He is an unambitious prophet, who speaks to prevent his own fulfillment.

Shall northern men, whether whigs or democrats, be guilty of the ineffable assininity of permitting any man to come into the presidental chair UNCOMMITTED in this business. It cannot be disguised that there is a determination in the candidates to keep dark on this vital subject. They can be very voluble, and protest that they are "incapable of concealment" in respect to the pennies paid on iron pots, but they cannot find tongue to utter a syllable upon a question involving the fate of an empire, the preservation of peace, or the opening of war. They dare not speak because they apprehend that a word either way will lose them the half of the Union! Will the people allow this game to go on. If they do, they are undone, and will deserve to be.

We have endeavored to acquit ourself of the duty of an American citizen in this behalf. At the request of several friends and associates in the abolition cause, and in obedience to our individual sense of duty, we addressed a respectful application to Mr. Clay, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Calhoun; and although three months have elapsed, no answer has been received. We regard Mr. Clay, "the great compromiser" betwixt liberty and slavery, as infinitely the most powerful and most dangerous in this matter. Moreover, we were his early, constant, and ardent friend, and supporter, having by the steadiness and singleness of our attachment, carried among those most devoted to him, the cognomen of "Old Kent," at the time his star, like the flickering life of Lear, seemed ready to go out forever. Moreover, we had often communicated with Mr. Clay on public affairs; and we expected the courtesy of a reply. It would seem that silence was found more convenient. We shall see whether the people will permit that silence to continue, and like the simple stork, put their heads into the wolf's mouth, to find out what his sentiments are upon the subject of biting them off.

The following is the letter addressed to Mr Clay:

NEW-YORK, November 1, 1843.

Hon. Henry Clay:

SIR:—I have long felt, and have had occasion to express, (as you may have learned from a publication I had the pleasure of sending you,) a deep interest in the question of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

There are indications, which I think can no longer be mistaken, of a determination on the part of the federal executive to consummate this crime against the Union of these States, and against a peaceable and friendly neighbor, long meditated and *prepared* by himself, his predecessors, and a large portion of their warmest adherents.

In 1820, when the subject of the Florida treaty was before the house of representatives, you submitted to that body, and supported in a zealous speech, a resolution, declaring that Florida was an inadequate compensation for Texas, and that it was inexpedient to transfer this territory to any foreign power. Since that period, nothing, so far as I know, of a public nature, has appeared, from which anything could be inferred concerning your views of the proposed annexation. I am aware that the question in 1820 was very different in its *moral* aspect from that which is now presented. It was then, whether we should relinquish for a substantial equivalent, a supposed claim to a territory. It is now whether we shall usurp, or seize and appropriate the territory, to which we did then relinquish our claim, whatever it was, and have ever since been in the full and uninterrupted enjoyment of the consideration for which we relinquished it. I allude to the historical fact, not because I think it affords a sufficient ground of inference as to your opinions on the subject of this letter, for in that case, I should not have addressed you; but because, in the absence of everything else, it will be, and is the source of impressions unjust, I would fain believe, to yourself; and calculated, if not speedily removed, to do the utmost mischief to the cause of justice, the progress of reform, and the highest interests of the country.

In pursuance of the duty of an elector to inform himself of the opinions and intentions (if elected) of the candidates for office, I beg leave for myself, and in behalf of many friends and fellow-citizens, respectfully to ask of you, as a candidate for the presidency of the United States, what is your opinion of the justice and expediency of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Respectfully, your obt. servt.

DAVID LEE CHILD.

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

We hope no one will pass over, unread, the eloquent piece of poetry bearing this title, on our last page. The miserable wages paid for female labor is only another branch of slavery. It is sustained by the same spirit of selfishness and oppression, which keeps the African in bondage. Only last week, a virtuous and industrious girl of eighteen, committed suicide in the city of New-York, because she could earn no more than 25 cts. a day by toiling from early dawn till late at night. The spirit of the poor young creature was fairly broken, and her health impaired by discouragement and want.

On our last page are likewise some startling facts revealed at a meeting of the Sempstresses of Boston.

We trust these things will be read and pondered well by people who live in affluence themselves, and yet are not ashamed to say, "Oh, we can get sewing done very cheap now-a-days; there are so many who are willing to work for next to nothing." For the honor of humanity, we trust such things are said and done more from thoughtless ignorance, than from cruelty of heart.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT SPECIAL.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society—Two Thousand Dollars. We add to this munificent donation,

Ellis Gray Loring, $100; Joseph Hathaway, $5; Julius R. Ames, $10; Charles C. Burleigh, $25; Abby Mott and sisters, (on the dollar list,) $5.

We have received with these remittances, expressions of the most serious anxiety that the debt of the society should be cancelled as speedily as possible—and also, many words of encouragment, and determined resolution to continue the exertions now so happily and successfully commenced. The friends of freedom and justice in all parts of the country, will surely co-operate to carry this laudable purpose to its consummation.

☞ Mr. Leavitt affirms that the word *agent*, in our statement of the treasurer's report for 1839 and 1840, should read in the plural, *agents;* and that the item of eighteen thousand and odd, dollars, included the payments made to a large number of agents employed by the society that year. We had only the printed report of the treasurer to rely on, and before publishing the item in the form complained of, we sought access to the books, now in possession of S. W. Benedict and Lewis Tappan, for the very purpose of knowing the true explanation of it. Those gentlemen saw fit to deny us a sight of the books, and they yet withhold them from us, although, according to their own authority, the affairs of the old concern are all settled up. If they will give us the opportunity to examine the account, we will cheerfully correct any error that may be apparent. And this certainly is all that can be fairly required of us at this stage of the business.

Anti-Slavery Items.

LAWS AGAINST FREE NEGROES.—We are induced to recur to this subject, by the recital to us yesterday, of a case which we feel sure will excite the sympathy of every reader who has a heart. We will premise that the narrator is a gentleman occupying a very high official station, in the service of this his native State; and that to secure entire credit to his narrative, it would only be necessary to mention his name.

Sometime during the last summer, a colored girl, born free, only fourteen years old, and a resident of the adjoining town of Manchester, paid a visit to a friend in this city. Either through choice, or necessity, she remained all night on this side of the river, without, however, the smallest intention of becoming a resident. During the night, she was arrested by the police, and not having her free papers, was lodged in jail. Being perfectly ignorant of the law, and having no one to counsel or advise her, the unfortunate creature was detained in jail forty-five days, and then, by order of court, sold for jail fees! She was sold for the period of forty-five years, to pay the sum of $45—was purchased by a negro trader, and carried into captivity in a strange land, where she was sold again. We are informed that she is, if alive, at this moment in Louisiana. We do not recollect any case of oppression of the helpless, that ever wrought more powerfully on our feelings.

Our legislators will no doubt be astonished to learn that this glaring oppressing of a poor and helpless fellow-creature was strictly legal. Not a form of law was neglected throughout the whole proceedings. The girl had not her free papers; she was therefore legally liable to arrest; she had no friend to interfere in her behalf; and of course, had no opportunity to prove her free birth; she had no money to pay her jail fees; and therefore, it was strictly within the letter of the law to sell her. It is probable that she would not have brought the amount of her expenses, had she been sold for a less period than she was; consequently, it was necessary to sell her as she was. It is to the statute-book alone, that we are to look for a justification of this enormous injustice.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

The allegation in defense of such laws is, that they are indispensably necessary to the safety of the "domestic institution;" and yet, the advocates of the "domestic institution" affirm that it is of divine origin—just, moral, beneficent, and altogether lovely! There was a teacher once upon the earth, who said, "A tree shall be known by its fruit."

NORTH AND SOUTH.—Dr. Dewey, of New-York, has been using his distinguished intellectual powers to make the South feel at ease in her sins, and the Union satisfied to be her accomplice in oppression. Dr. Junkin, President of Miami University, in Ohio, has been writing an argument of eighty pages, to prove that slavery is sustained by the Bible, and sanctioned by a God of love. While this has been going on in the *free* States, Cassius M. Clay, a slaveholder, of Kentucky, has been uttering the most scorching anathemas against the patriarchal institution, as abhorrent to God, and all just men; and the Louisville Journal, the leading paper of Kentucky, holds the following language concerning the annexation of Texas, and the alledged purposes of England:

"Threaten us with abolition! Let them abolish slavery, as soon as they please. The North will be delighted with it, as an act of humanity; the South will gain millions upon millions, and the South will not be long in comprehending how the gain will come.

We certainly cannot be suspected of wishing harm to Texas. We wish her all the success she can have without joining the Union. We wish that she may borrow all the money she would be sure to pay back. Let her make whatever alliances or arrangements she can make with England, or any other power under the sun.—Above all, let her, by all means, abolish slavery.

But in Texas, as we have said, unconnected with the United States, we need not fear a rival, even though she do not abolish slavery. Let her fate be as happy as the most sanguine can hope, and it will still be a long time before she can grow to any consequence. Emigrants from the United States will be very rare, except those that emigrate for their country's good; and from other parts of the world they will be still more rare.

Inasmuch as Texas cannot, by possibility, enter the Union, abolition seems to be her policy. She may then expect her share of the emigrants from Ireland, England, and Germany; and, though she will not rival us in cotton, she may be tranquil, prosperous, and respectable."

THE SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.—The Richmond Whig, having been making some researches in relation to the "chivalry" of these times, gives the *amazing* result, in the following biting paragraph:

"The result of our researches has been, that chivalry, as it is now understood in this country, consists in bullying, or attempting to bully, *John Quincy Adams!*—This seems to have been the sole object of the entire institution, for years. It must be admitted that the task is *rather* a difficult one, and that the chivalry have not gained much more honor than they would have done, had they undertaken to tilt with the veritable 'Plymouth Rock' itself, rather than its flesh and blood representative."

COOL IMPUDENCE.—Notwithstanding the slave States contain but about one-third of the free population of the Union, and pay less than a third of the revenue, they have some twenty to twenty-five representatives of *property* in Congress, besides their representatives of the free population; they have, almost ever since the adoption of the Constitution, held about two-thirds of the offices of the government, and have consequently controlled and directed the legislation and diplomacy of the country; have drawn hundreds of millions from the public treasury, for the purpose of promoting their peculiar interests; have contemptuously and insultingly rejected the petitions and remonstrances of the free States; and while they have constantly denounced, threatened, and insulted the northern members of Congress, they have never ceased from doing their utmost to destroy the interests, abridge the freedom of speech and of the press, and otherwise to deprive the free North of their constitutional rights and privileges. And the free States have submitted to all these inequalities, and wrongs, and indignities, with all the humility of a whipped spaniel, rather than seem to infringe on the assumed rights of the South, or even remotely to endanger the integrity of the Union. And yet, because the northern members of Congress have at last modestly intimated a wish to receive the petitions of their constituents, Mr. Robert Barnwell Rhett, of South Caroline, the other day, had the unblushing impudence to denounce the Massachusetts resolves as *treasonable*, and to say, that, *"for years the South had borne patiently every contumely and injustice from the North!"—Hampshire Gazette.*

Congress.

FEBRUARY 5.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, Mr. Levy renewed his attempt, but without success, to suspend the rules in order to offer a resolution looking towards the termination of the 10th article of the treaty of Washington.

Petitions were received in order; but five of the States on the roll, however, were received during the day,—abolition petitions, and the consequent difficulties, preventing farther progress.

The petition presented by Mr. Beardsley on a former day, for the repeal of the act 1793, by which fugitives from justice and fugitive slaves fleeing into another State, are claimed, first came up; and Mr. Weller's motion to lay on the table the question of reception, was carried; yeas 97; nays 70.

Mr. *Hunt*, of New Jersey, presented a petition for the extension over the territory of the United States, west of the Mississippi of the ordinance of 1787, abolishing slavery in the northwest territory, which, received in order under the decision of the speaker, was, on motion of Mr. Payne, of Alabama, (subsequently withdrawn by him, but renewed by Mr. Broadhead, of Pa.) laid on the table: Yeas 118; nays 56.

Mr. *Adams* again presented the resolution of the legislature of Massachusetts, for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to exclude the representation of slaves. Mr. Black, of South Carolina, objected to the reception. This select committee, he said, had been raised in courtesy to Massachusetts; and he understood that the course now pursued by it was to convert itself into a standing committee, and to make it the receptacle of all their incendiary petitions and resolutions which could be manufactured to order. Mr. Adams said if Mr. B. wished to debate the resolutions, (the ostensible cause for objection, under the rule,) he wished he would do it now; and show why these resolves of the legislature of Massachusetts, passed now this second time, and unanimously, should be treated with the indignity to refuse their reception. The reference was necessary in order to expedite the report of the select committee on the subject.

The objection regularly throwing over the resolutions, Mr. Adams moved to suspend the rules to consider the question of reception now. Refused—yeas 74; nays 91.

Mr. *Adams* presented a petition from New-York, for the same object. The question of reception, raised by Mr. Dromgoole, was laid on the table. Yeas 73; nays 75.

Also, another of similar import—amid some confusion and delay in a call of the House on which an adjournment was carried.

FEBRUARY 6.

In the House of Representatives, the question of rules first came up, and Mr. Hammet, of Missouri, occupied his hour in a spirited and bitter speech in favor of the 21st rule, and on the South side of all the collateral questions. He denied the right of Congress, or of the State legislatures, to abolish slavery, and the right of the people to petition for anything Congress had not the power to grant. He instituted a comparison between the situations, moral and physical, of the slave at the South, and the free black at the North, or the laboring classes of any other country, claiming a decided preference in the former. He denounced the World's Convention (and its president, as a German beggar pensioned on the people of England) on account of its reprehensible interference with the domestic institutions of the South. He saw in the papers that a person named Brougham, an English abolitionists, an upstart aristocrat, a mountebank politician, a traitor to his principles, and a degrader of himself by assailing everything which had brought him into power, had seen fit to assail the President of our United States, for expressing his opinion favorable to the cause of Irish repeal. This could not be tolerated, while the proceedings of the World's Conventions and its president were passed over in silence and without disapproval! He defied the abolitionists, and endeavored, by exhibiting the natural resources of the South, the aid it was receiving, and could receive from other States, as well as from Indiana and Illinois, adjacent ones, which were with them in interest and feeling; and more than all, from Texas, which, once swept from us, was willing to come home, and which was identified with us in soil, climate, interest, feelings, and which, thus married by God, all the fanaticism of abolitionists could not separate—to show that the South were as well prepared for a dissolution of the Union as any portion of the country. He, however, disclaimed a desire for it on their part, unless compelled to it by a disregard of their rights, &c.

The subject was laid over.

In Senate, Mr. *Hannegan* presented the (unanimous) resolutions of the legislature of Indiana, asserting our unqualified right to Oregon territory.

Mr. *White* presented resolutions of the legislature of Indiana, for appropriations for improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash rivers; for a canal at the falls of the Ohio; and to allow the name of the sender to be written on newspapers without subjecting them to letter postage.

A number of petitions have been presented, among which were some against the annexation of Texas, and one from sixty or seventy emigrants to Oregon, complaining that they had been driven from the territory by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Resolutions from the legislature of Georgia were presented by Mr. Berrien, against the resolutions from the legislature of Massachusetts, asking for the abolition of slave representation. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Bates* mentioned the fact that the resolves of the Massachusetts legislature, presented by him, the Senate had refused to print, while those in reply, from the legislature of Georgia, had been printed. He made no motion upon the subject, but brought to notice this discrimination that the Senate might, if disposed, do equal justice to the States.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Westminster has made a donation of £500 to the funds of the anti-corn-law-league, accompanied by a letter in which he takes ground for free trade, and the opinions expressed in which, are thought likely to have much weight on the landed interest. We believe, however, that the property of the marquis lies chiefly, if not wholly, in London—that he is not a large agricultural proprietor.

The surplus revenue for the year ending October 10th, 1843, is about $4,400,000.

Queen Victoria, in company with the Marchioness of Dauro, daughter-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, was upset in a pony carriage, but without any injury.

A report of the late great anti-slavery convention in London had just been published in a large volume, containing a report of all the sayings and doings of everybody upon everything, connected with this subject.

The editor of the London Advertiser says:

"A very large portion of the volume relates to slavery in the southern States of America. And nowhere does the demon of slavery assume a more repulsive aspect, than in that land of republican institutions. The details of the outrages perpetrated by the spurious republican slave-proprietors on their unfortunate victims, cannot be read without feelings of absolute horror. Never was denunciation more deserved than that which Mr. O'Connell some years ago, hurled at the heads of the slaveholders in the United States. They felt its justice; they writhed under its power; and even up till the present moment they have not forgotten Mr. O'Connell. The savage hate of such men, Mr. O'Connell cannot but regard as one of his holiest tributes."

IRELAND.

The trial of O'Connell and his associates, was about to commence. It seems probable that the jury will be all partisans of the government. Mr. O'Connell speaks as if he expected a conviction and imprisonment, but adds:

"The grated bars of a prison should not lessen his anxiety for his country, and his love for Ireland; on the contrary, that love and affection should be but deepened and doubled, as it was only human nature to love those things for which we are persecuted. (Sensation.) His pen or his mind could not slumber in a cell or anywhere else. The prospects of repeal were brightening over the land. The accession of Augustus John O'Neil, of Bunowen Castle, was an event in itself of high importance. Smith O'Brien was a host in himself."

Mr. O'Connell has been making a "triumphal progress" through a part of Ireland.

SPAIN.

The Cortes are to remain "suspended" until the ministers have taken the measures they deem necessary, and then the Cortes will be re-assembled to pass a *healing* act, which, if they refuse, they will be dissolved.

The ministry have purchased the adhesion of the infante, *Francisco de Paula*, by giving him a colonelcy, and to each of his sons a lieutenancy. *Christina* is going to return to Madrid, and resume the guardianship of her second daughter, Louisa.

CHINA.

We have the highly interesting intelligence that a supplementary convention has been signed by Sir H. Pottinger and Keyling, the commissioner, admitting *all nations* to a participation in the trade of China, on an equal footing with Great Britain. Considerable fun is made by the English papers of the embassies, sent by France and the United States, who started without knowing whether they would be received, or would have anything to do, and will find, on their arrival, that they have nothing to do but to come home.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of December 17, say that the Porte had sent a commissioner to Mossoul, to inquire into the attacks of the Kurds upon the Nestorians.

MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers, (in which we put little confidence on the subject of our relations with Mexico,) now represent that the decree expelling Americans from California was issued on the 23d November, instead of being done *secretly* a good while back, as if in fear that *our* government would interpose to arrest the execution of it. The story, this time, is that Waddy Thompson did interpose, with a threat of withdrawing his mission, and that the decree was instantly repealed! It looks very unlikely that a government which refused in the affair of the banner to yield to the British minister, representing a power, they are so desirous to please, would show such degrading subserviency to bully Thompson, representing as wicked and insidious an enemy as nation ever had!

An amicable settlement of all difficulties between Mexico and Yucatan was officially announced.

The New Orleans papers further inform that in addition to the recent vexatious decrees of Santa Anna, concerning foreigners, an old decree of 1828, by which they are subjected to still further inconveniences and disabilities, has been revived. The strictest inquiries with regard to age, state, vocation, &c. are to precede their entrance into the republic, and they must be provided with passports in order to go from place to place, and their movements be periodically reported to the government.

If Waddy Thompson could so easily threaten one decree from the records of the Mexican government, how will he answer for permitting another, so odious as the above, to stand?

Permission has been granted by the President of Mexico for the importation, free of duty, of fifty wooden houses, ready made, for the benefit of the rail road recently commenced between Vera Cruz and the river San Juan.

TEXAS.

New Orleans papers of the 2d ultimo, have Texas news to the 17th. Bills have been introduced into the house of representatives—one to give the direct tax to the counties, and another to alter and fix the duties on imports. The subject of annexation excites much interest.

James B. Miller has been appointed secretary of the treasury, and Thos. Wm. Ward, commissioner of the general land office.

The injuction of secrecy having been removed, publication has been given to an interesting message from President Houston, communicated to the Senate on the 22d December. It paints in deplorable colors the situation of the Texan navy, and is followed by a bill to authorize the sale of the ship Austin, the brigs Wharton and Archer, and the schooner San Bernard.

An important bill was before Congress, entitled, an act concerning the release of captive Texans in Mexico. It provides, that if certain information of the release of the Texan captives in Mexico, be not received by the President, on or before the first day of March, the major general of militia is required to make a public call of volunteers, to repair to his standard at some place designated, west of the Gaudaloupe, for an offensive campaign against the towns and settlements of the Mexicans, situated in the valley of the Rio Grande. It further provides that the army thus organized, shall endeavor to procure a sufficient number of Mexican prisoners, of the highest rank, and consideration, to be held as hostages for the good treatment of the Texan captives; that the warfare shall be transferred to the Mexican soil; and that the Texan troops shall be supported and paid by confiscation of property and forcing contributions.

Contradictory rumors prevail as to the success of the Texan commissioners for negotiating a peace. The probability seems to be that they will not effect their object.

The bill for the annexation of Texas to the United States, has met with great favor in the Texan Congress. The Telegraph says: "The bill proposes that after it shall be passed by our Congress it shall be introduced into the Congress of the United States, and passed through its several readings in that body, as if it were a bill relating solely to the domestic affairs of that country. This is an anomaly in the history of republics and of nations. Texas appears first legislating for the United States, and the latter subsequently is to legislate for Texas, even before Texas has become a portion of its territory.

Rumors were rife along the western frontiers of a new and formidable Mexican invasion. Little importance, however, seemed to be attached to them at Houston or Galveston. It was not supposed that the Mexicans (in that quarter, at least,) contemplated anything beyond their old system of predatory and foraging parties.

[And what is the "old system" of the *Texans*, as illustrated by the expeditions of *Cooke, McCleod, Kendall, &c.* to *Santa Fé*, of Fisher, Van Ness, &c. at *Mier*, of *Snively* and *Warfield*, and the murderers of *Chavis*, towards Santa Fé?

General Items.

The late Cold Weather.—A Montreal editor says that January 5th, the mercury was lower than he had ever observed it. At daylight, it stood at 36 degrees below zero.

Among the White and Franconian Mountains, and at Montpelier, Vermont, quicksilver has congealed, which does not happen except when the cold is 40 degrees below zero.

At Bangor, Maine, the thermometer stood all day at 25 below zero.

The distress among the poor at Montreal and Quebec, is represented as frightful. It was so intensely cold that the farmers in the vicinity would not venture out to bring wood to market. This, as was to be anticipated, where they had been in the habit of receiving daily supplies, not only raised the price, but also caused an absolute scarcity. In the extremity of their sufferings, the *Minerve*—the French paper at Montreal, and which is particularly conversant with the condition of French Canadians—says that tables, chairs, and even their bedsteads, were cut up for firewood.—*Argus.*

Shocking Murder.—A most diabolical murder was committed in Madison parish, Louisiana, about thirty miles from Vicksburg, about a week since. The story is told in the Vicksburg papers of the 22d ultimo.

It seems a Mr. Wilkins had threatened to shoot a mule belonging to a man named Watley, who was the overseer of Wm. Cochran, esq. Some days ago, Watley saw the mule floating down the bayou, his head broken with an axe. Without any proof of the deed having been committed by Wilkins, Watley got his gun, ordered two negroes to accompany him, and proceeded to Wilkins's house. He inquired of Mrs. Wilkins if her husband was in the house, and was informed that he was in a certain field. Watley immediately went there, called Wilkins to the fence, shot him down, commanding his negroes to bear the corpse to the house of the murdered, and with the effrontery of a demon, coolly opened the gate himself to give them entrance into the yard. He has since decamped.

Extraordinary Mechanism.—A Pittsburg correspondent writes to us—"On Sunday last, I heard a clergyman mention, in illustration of the subject he was enforcing, a curious example of patient industry and perseverance. He said he knew a poor man in an obscure country town, not very far from this city, who has been employed for the greater portion of twenty years, on a very extraordinary piece of mechanism—a clock, which when completed, will not only note the time generally, and in its subdivisions, but will combine within itself an orrery;—will exhibit all the movements of the solar system, &c. &c. He is poor, and so illiterate he can scarcely read a chapter in the Bible; but despite of all difficulties, has so far perfected his invention, that he is confident if he had the means, it could be finished in a very short time. For several consecutive years he thought of very little else than his clock. This certainly is a rare case of application. I must learn something more of the mechanic and his work."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Rebellious Movement in Harford, Maryland.—It is well known that there is a party in Harford county, in this State, who are openly opposed to the payment of taxes, and that their organ, in that county, the Bel-Air Republican, has for some time past had for the motto of its editorial head, the shameless and wicked declaration comprised in the words, "no taxes." It would appear that a practical application of the principle thus avowed has recently been made, to the subversion of the law by open violence.

We learn by a letter from a gentleman residing in Harford county, that a rebellious attempt was made in one of the districts of that county last week, which proved effectual, to prevent the tax-collector from selling the property of a man who had repeatedly refused to pay his taxes. Passing over the remarks contained in the letter in relation to certain individuals named therein, who are said to be at the bottom of the affair, we give the writer's account of this disgraceful occurrence, in his own words:

"A few days ago, when the collector attempted to sell some property in the infected distriet, he was forcibly stopped. Written notices were stuck up, threatening violence to any one who should dare to bid. The collector attempted to do his duty, and a resolute individual bid for the property. A mob of some fifty men immediately rushed upon him, and the cry was, '*Kill him! kill him! kill him!*' One attempted to dash out his brains with a large stone, and another to strike at him with a bludgeon. He managed to escape, and was chased off the ground. The collector dared not attempt to perform his duty, and the law is now set at defiance, and a portion of Harford is in open rebellion. I understand that an application has been made to the executive, for the protection of an armed force."

Died.

At Bordentown, New Jersey, on the 3d instant, of pulmonary consumption, ELEANOR M. wife of James W. Thorn, and daughter of Joseph Lafetra, in the 27th year of her age.

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS

For the week ending 2d mo. (Feb.) 10th, 1844.

Received for the Standard—The following persons have each paid $2: Lydia S. Ford, North Abington, Mass; Julia H. Wilbur, East Rush, N. Y.; Peter Harris, Palmyra, N. Y.; Ira Hewes, Leroy, N. Y.; Preserved Fish, Portsmouth, R. I.; Nathan Hallowell, Gwynedd, Pa.; Justus W. Acuff, do.; Jacob K. Purington, Dover, N. H.; Thomas Morris, Boston; Samuel Barrett, Concord, Mass.; John G. King, Salem, Mass.; Desire Lincoln, Cambridge, Mass.; Samuel F. Lyman, Northampton, Mass.—Total, $26.

George Garrison, New Lisbon, Ohio, $5; Anti-Slavery Reading Room, Plymouth, Mass. $27; A. T. Snow, Litchfield, Mass. per Abby Kelley, $1; Harrison Cowles, Saxonville, Mass. $1; the following persons have each paid $1 50, per Amarancy Paine, Providence, R. I.: Israel Wilson, Anti-Slavery Office, Cyrus P. Bowen, Edmund Thurber, Samuel W. Wheeler, Isaac Hale, Lydia F. Clarke, Jeremiah A. Reynolds, Mary Patt, Ichabod Northrup; Betsey Eddy, 75 cts.; Martha Greene for sundry subscribers, at East Greenwich, R. I. $5; Charles Hoffard, New Bedford, Mass. $4; James M. Riddon, Buxton Centre, Me. $3; Rufus Greene Warwick, R. I. $1; William Harrison, do. $1; S. Mason, Canterbury, Ct. $1.67; R. D. Sharpe, Abingtou, Ct. $1.67; George Sharpe, do. $2.09; Julia Tracy, Killingly, Ct. $1.75, per Cyrus Burleigh.—Total $85 93.

Donations.—John C. Gore, Roxbury, Mass. per Ellis Gray Loring, $100; Mary B. Thomas, Chester County, Pa. $1.

Wm. C. Rogers, for Almanacs, $10.

ISAAC T. HOPPER, *Treasurer.*

NOTICES.

BUCKS COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Bucks County Anti-Slavery Society was held at the free meeting-house, in Newtown, on 7th day, the 20th instant, at which the following resolutions were discussed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this society concurs in the following resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, viz:

"Resolved, That the interests of the anti-slavery cause in this State, require that the Pennsylvania Freeman, instead of being issued as it now is, gratuitously, and at irregular intervals, should be published as a regular monthly or semi-monthly paper, to be issued at stated periods, and sustained by a regular subscription list."

"Resolved, That for the sake of convenience and economy, and the better to insure success in the measure, an arrangement be made, if practicable, with J. M. McKim, our publishing agent, and C. C. Burleigh, our corresponding secretary and traveling agent, by which they shall become the editors and publishers of the paper, and have the sole responsibility of its management."

"Resolved, Therefore, to carry the foregoing into effect, that a committee of four persons be appointed in each of the local societies, to obtain subscribers for the Pennsylvania Freeman, in their respective districts."

[As the committee was large, we will not publish their names in the Standard, but they will appear in the Newtown Journal, in connection with the other proceedings.]

Resolved, That in adopting the foregoing resolutions in behalf of the Pennsylvania Freeman, we do not wish or intend to conflict with the interests of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

C. C. Burleigh being present, explained the character of the paper, and the course it intends to pursue, with many forcible and eloquent remarks relative to the progress of our cause, the obstacles to its advancement, and the best means to promote the overthrow of slavery, and hasten the triumph of truth.

WM. BURGESS, Sec'y.

Attleborough, 1st month 22d, 1844.

On Seventh day evening, friend Burleigh delivered a powerful lecture on capital punishment, at the close of which a minister of the borough, who is an advocate of of the inhuman relic of barbarism, wished to ask some questions about the remedy or better mode of punishment, for he thought we should be extremely careful, and not be too hasty in altering a custom that has existed through so many generations, unless we have a better remedy in store. A remedy was proposed, and a short but spirited discussion ensued, in which friend Burleigh's retorts were quite apt, yet caustic and conclusive, not only to the arguments in question, but to verify the saying, that "brevity is the soul of wit." The minister however, expressed his intention to preach or lecture on the subject, or both, of course to sustain the gallows, or rather to suspend it on the Bible, some time during the winter, and so the audience dispersed apparently much gratified, and I have no doubt benefited from the deeply instructive discourse.

W. B.

The proposal to revive the Pennsylvania Freeman seems to give general satisfaction. A cheap local paper that will take special cognizance of the wants of the cause in this State, has been for some time a desideratum. It is hoped that from the outstart it will obtain a liberal circulation. Its price is so moderate as to put it within the reach of perhaps every abolitionist, no matter how limited may be his means, or how many other papers he may be in the receipt of. Persons intending to subscribe are requested to send in their names without delay, so that they may commence with the year. The inconvenience of sending an odd sum (75 cts.) may be obviated by sending either one dollar, which will be twenty-five cents in advance for the next year, or by a sufficient number of persons in a neighborhood combining so as to make up a sum which will be of easy transmission through the mail.

It will be remembered that "a postmaster may inclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

Advertisements.—There is a very considerable class of business men among abolitionists and others, whose interests would be promoted by advertising in the Pennsylvania Freeman. It is hoped that such will send in their cards.

UNION FREE PRODUCE SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Union Free Produce Society, will be held at the house of Benjamin Kent, Andrew's Bridge, Lancaster county, Pa. on first day, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The public is invited to attend.

DANIEL KENT, *Sec'y.*

2d mo. 8, 1844.

CLARKSON ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION.

A stated meeting of the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Association will be held in Pennsgrove meeting-house, on 7th day, the 24th of 2d month, (February,) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

H. HAMBLETON, *Rec. Sec.*

Pennsgrove, 1st mo. 23d, 1844.

WESTERN NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

We invite the attention of the public to the second air of the Western New-York Anti-Slavery Sewing Society, to be held 22d of 2d month, (February) next, the avails of which are designed for the dissemination of truth on the subject of slavery,

Poetry.

From the Democratic Review.

LINES TO FREDERIKA BREMER.

BY ANNE C. LYNCH.

"Hereafter, when I no more belong to earth, I should love to return to it as a spirit, and impart to men the deepest of that which I have suffered and enjoyed, lived and loved. And no one need fear me. Should I come in the midnight hour to a striving and unquiet spirit, it would be only to make it more quiet, its night-lamp burn more brightly, and myself its friend and sister."—*Frederika Bremer's Letter.*

Hereafter! nay, thou hast thy wish e'en here;
To many a striving spirit dost thou come,
Sweet lady! from thy far-off northern home,
Like a blest presence from another sphere;
And love and faith, the night-lamps of the soul,
Have burned with brighter flame at thy control.

A friend and sister art thou now to those
Who weep o'erburdened with life's weary load,
And faint and toil-worn tread the desert road;
To them thou beckonest from thy high repose.
Thou'st gained that steep where endless day appears,
That faith whose followers are baptized with tears.

There came no voices from thy distant shore,
We heard no echo of thy country's lyres,
We saw no gleaming of her household fires;
A cloud had hung thy land and language o'er,
Until thy pictured thoughts broke on our eyes,
Like an Aurora of thy native skies.

Thy name is loved through all our fair wide land;
Where the log-cabins of our western woods
Are scattered through the dim old solitudes;
Where, glowing with young life, our cities stand,
There go thy white-winged messengers, as went
Of old the angels to the patriarch's tent.

My harp is tuneless and unknown to fame;
A few weak chords, alas! chance-strung and frail,
O'er which sweeps fitfully the passing gale.
Would it indeed were worthier of its theme,
That it might bear across the distant sea
The homage of unnumbered hearts to thee.

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat, in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread—
Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,
She sang the "Song of the Shirt!"

"Work! work! work!
While the cock is crowing aloof!
And work—work—work,
Till the stars shine through the roof!
It's O! to be a slave
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a soul to save,
If this is Christian work!

"Work—work—work,
Till the brain begins to swim;
Work—work—work,
Till the eyes are heavy and dim!
Seam, and gusset, and band,
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And sew them on in a dream!

"O! men, with sisters dear!
O! men, with mothers and wives!
It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures' lives!
Stitch—stitch—stitch,
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt.

"But why do I talk of death?
That phantom of grisly bone,
I hardly fear his terrible shape,
It seems so like my own—
It seems so like my own,
Because of the fasts I keep.
Oh! God! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap!

"Work—work—work!
My labor never flags;
And what are its wages? A bed of straw,
A crust of bread—and rags.
That shatter'd roof—and this naked floor—
A table—a broken chair—
And a wall so blank, my shadow I thank
For sometimes falling there!

"Work—work—work!
From weary chime to chime,
Work—work—work,
As prisoners work for crime!
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Seam, and gusset, and band,
Till the heart is sick, and the brain benumbed,
As well as the weary hand.

"Work—work—work,
In the dull December light,
And work—work—work,
When the weather is warm and bright—
While underneath the eaves
The brooding swallows cling,
As if to show me their sunny backs,
And twit me with the spring.

"Oh! but to breathe the breath
Of the cowslip and primrose sweet—
With the sky above my head,
And the grass beneath my feet;
For only one short hour,
To feel as I used to feel,
Before I knew the woes of want,
And the walk that costs a meal!

"Oh, but for one short hour!
A respite, however brief!
No blessed leisure for Love, or Hope,
But only time for Grief!
A little weeping would ease my heart,
But in their briny bed
My tears must stop, for every drop
Hinders needle and thread."

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread—
Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,
Would that its tone could reach the Rich!
She sang this "Song of the Shirt!"

Yet there are some to whom a strength is given,
A will, a self-constraining energy,
A Faith which feeds upon no earthly hope,
Which never thinks of Victory, but content
In its own consummation, combatting
Because it ought to combat, even as Love
Is its own cause, and cannot have another.

Milnes.

Miscellany.

LILIAS GRIEVE.

BY PROFESSOR WILSON.

There was fear and melancholy in all the glens and valleys that lay stretching around, or down upon St. Mary's Loch, for it was the time of religious persecution. Many a sweet cottage stood untenanted on the hill-side and in the hollow; some had felt the fire, and been consumed, and violent hands had torn off the turf roof from the green shealing of the shepherd. In the wide and deep silence and solitariness of the mountains, it seemed as if human life were nearly extinct. Caverns and clefts in which the fox had kenneled, were now the shelter of Christian souls—and when a lonely figure crept stealingly from one hiding-place to another, on a visit of love to some hunted brother in faith, the crows would hover over him, and the hawk shriek at human steps, now rare in the desert. When the babe was born, there might be none near to baptize it; or the minister, driven from his kirk, perhaps poured the sacramental water upon its face from some pool in the glen, whose rocks guarded the persecuted family from the oppressor. Bridals now were unfrequent, and in the solemn sadness of love. Many died before their time, of minds sunken, and of broken hearts. White hair was on heads long before they were old; and the silver locks of ancient men were often ruefully soiled in the dust, and stained with their martyred blood.

But this is the dark side of the picture. For even in their caves were these people happy. Their children were with them, even like the wild flowers that blossomed all about the entrances of their dens. And when the voice of psalms rose up from the profound silence of the solitary place of rocks, the ear of God was open, and they knew that their prayers and praises were heard in heaven. If a child was born, it belonged unto the faithful; if an old man died, it was in the religion of his forefathers. The hidden powers of their souls were brought forth into the light, and they knew the strength that was in them for these days of trial. The thoughtless became sedate—the wild were tamed—the unfeeling were made compassionate—hard hearts were softened, and the wicked saw the error of their ways. All deep passion purifies and strengthens the soul, and so was it now. Now was shown and put to the proof, the stern, austere, impenetrable strength of men, that would neither bend nor break—the calm, serene determination of matrons, who, with meek eyes, and unblanched cheeks, meet the scowl of the murderer—the silent beauty of maidens, who, with smiles, received their death—and the mysterious courage of children, who, in the inspiration of innocence and spotless nature, kneeled down among the dew-drops on the green sward, and died fearlessly by their parents' sides. Arrested were they at their work, or in their play, and with no other bandage over their eyes, but haply some clustering ringlets of their sunny hair, did many a sweet creature of twelve summers, ask just to be allowed to say her prayers, and then go, unappalled, from her cottage-door to the breast of her Redeemer.

In those days had old Samuel Grieve and his spouse suffered sorely for their faith. But they left not their own house, willing to die there, or to be slaughtered whenever God should so appoint. They were now childless; but a little grand-daughter, about ten years old, lived with them, and she was an orphan. The thought of death was so familiar to her, that although sometimes it gave a slight quaking throb to her heart in its glee, yet it scarcely impaired the natural joyfulness of her girlhood, and often, unconsciously, after the gravest or the saddest talk with her old parents, would she glide off with a lightsome step, a blithe face, and a voice humming sweetly some cheerful tune. The old people looked often upon her in her happiness, till their dim eyes filled with tears—while the grandmother said, "If this nest were to be destroyed at last, and our heads in the mould, who would feed this young bird in the wild, and where would she find shelter in which to fauld her bonnie wings?"

Lilias Grieve was the shepherdess of a small flock, among the green pastures at the head of St. Mary's Loch, and up the hill-side, and over into some of the little neighboring glens. Sometimes she sat in that beautiful church-yard, with her sheep lying scattered around her upon the quiet graves—where, on still, sunny days, she could see their shadows in the water of the Loch, and herself sitting close to the low walls of the house of God. She had no one to speak to, but her Bible to read—and day after day the rising sun beheld her in growing beauty, and innocence that could not fade, happy and silent as a fairy upon the knowe, with the blue heavens over her head, and the blue lake smiling at her feet.

"My Fairy," was the name she bore by the cottage fire, where the old people were gladdened by her glee, and turned away from all melancholy thoughts. And it was a name that suited sweet Lilias well—for she was clothed in a garb of green, and often, in her joy, the green graceful plants that grew among the hills were wreathed round her hair. So was she dressed on Sabbath-day, watching her flock at a considerable distance from home, and singing to herself a psalm in the solitary moor—when in a moment a party of soldiers were upon a mount on the opposite side of a narrow dell. Lilias was invisible as a green linnet upon the grass—but her sweet voice had betrayed her—and then one of the soldiers caught the wild gleam of her eyes, and as she sprung frightened to her feet, he called out, "A roe—a roe—see how she bounds along the bent!" and the ruffian took aim at the child with his musket, half in sport, half in ferocity. Lilias kept appearing and disappearing, while she flew as on wings, across a piece of black healthy moss, full of pits and hollows—and still the soldier kept his musket at its aim. His comrades called to him to hold his hand, and not shoot a poor little innocent child—but he at length fired—and the bullet was heard to whiz past her fern-crowned head—and to strike a bank which she was about to ascend. The child paused for a moment, and looked back, and then bounded away over the smooth turf—till, like a cushat, she dropt into a little birchen glen, and disappeared. Not a sound of her feet was heard—she seemed to have sunk into the ground—and the soldier stood, without any effort to follow her, gazing through the smoke toward the spot where she had vanished.

A sudden superstition assailed the hearts of the party, as they sat down together upon the ledge of stone. "Saw you her face, Riddle, as my ball went whzizing past her ear—curse me, if she be not one of those hill fairies, else she had been as dead as a herring—but I believe the bullet glanced off her yellow hair, as against a buckler." "By St. George, it was the act of a gallows-rogue to fire upon the creature, fairy or not fairy—and you deserve the weight of this hand—the hand of an Englishman, you brute, for your cruelty!"—and up rose the speaker to put his threat into execution, when the other retreated some distance, and began to load his musket—but the Englishman ran upon him, and with a Cumberland gripe and trip, laid him upon the hard ground with a force that drove the breath out of his body, and left him stunned and almost insensible. "That serves him right, Allan Sleigh—shiver my timbers, if I would fire upon a petticoat. As to fairies, why, look ye, 'tis a likely place enow for such creatures—if this be one, it is the first I ever saw, but as to your mermaids, I have seen a score of them, at different times, when I was at sea. As to shooting them, no—no—we never tried that, or the ship would have gone to the bottom. There have I seen them sitting on a rock, with a looking-glass, combing their hair, that wrapped round them like a net, and then down into a coral cave in a jiffey to their mermans—for mermaid, fairy, or mere flesh and blood women, they are all the same in that respect—take my word for it."

The fallen ruffian now rose, somewhat humbled, and sullenly sat down among the rest. "Why," quoth Allan Sleigh—"I wager you a week's pay, you don't venture fifty yards, without your musket, down yonder shingle where the fairy disappeared;" and the wager being accepted, the half-drunken fellow rushed on toward the head of the glen, and was heard crashing away through the shrubs. In a few minutes he returned, declaring, with an oath, that he had seen her at the mouth of a cave, where no human foot could reach, standing with her hair all on fire, and an angry countenance, and that he had tumbled backward into the burn, and been nearly drowned. "Drowned!" cried Allan Sleigh. "Ay, drowned—why not? a hundred yards down that bit glen, the pools are as black as pitch, and deep as hell—and the water roars like thunder—drowned—why not, you English son of a deer stealer?" "Why not—because who was ever drowned that was born to be hanged?" And that jest caused universal laughter—as it is always sure to do, often as it may be repeated in a company of ruffians, such is felt to be its perfect truth and unanswerable simplicity.

After an hour's quarreling, and gibing, and mutiny, this disorderly band of soldiers proceeded on their way down into the head of Yarrow, and there saw, in the solitude, the house of Samuel Grieve. Thither they proceeded to get some refreshment, and ripe for any outrage that any occasion might suggest. The old man and his wife hearing a tumult of many voices and many feet, came out, and were immediately saluted with many opprobrious epithets. The hut was soon rifled of any small articles of wearing apparel, and Samuel, without emotion, set before them whatever provisions he had; butter, cheese, bread, and milk—and hoped they would not be too hard upon old people, who were desirous of dying, as they had lived, in peace. Thankful were they, in their parental hearts, that their little Lilias was among the hills—and the old man trusted, that if she returned before the soldiers were gone, she would see from some distance their muskets on the green before the door, and hide herself among the brakens.

The soldiers devoured their repast with many oaths, and much hideous and obscene language, which it was sore against the old man's soul to hear in his own hut; but he said nothing, for that would have been willfully to sacrifice his life. At last one of the party ordered him to return thanks in words impious and full of blasphemy, which Samuel calmly refused to do, beseeching them, at the same time, for the sake of their own souls, not so to offend their great and bountiful Preserver. "Confound the old canting covenanter—I will prick him with my bayonet if he won't say grace;" and the blood trickled down the old man's cheek, from a slight wound on his forehead. The sight of it seemed to awaken the dormant blood-thirstiness in the tiger heart of the soldier, who now swore that if the old man did not instantly repeat the words after him, he would shoot him dead. And, as if cruelty were contagious, almost the whole party agreed that the demand was but reasonable, and the old hypocritical knave must preach or perish. "Damn him," cried one of them, in a fury, "here is the Word of God, a great musty Bible, stinking of greasy black leather, worse than a whole tanyard. If he won't speak, I will gag him with a vengeance. Here, old Mr. Peden the prophet, let me cram a few chapters of St. Luke down your maw. St. Luke was a physician, I believe. Well, here is a dose of him. Open your jaws." And with these words, he tore a handful of leaves out of the Bible, and advanced towards the old man, from whose face his terrified wife was now wiping off the blood.

Samuel Grieve was nearly fourscore; but his sinews were not yet relaxed, and in his younger days he had been a man of great strength. When, therefore, the soldier grasped him by the neck, the sense of receiving an indignity from such a slave, made his blood boil, and, as if his youth had been renewed, the gray-haired man, with one blow, felled the ruffian to the floor.

That blow sealed his doom. There was a fierce tumult and yelling of wrathful voices, and Samuel Grieve was led out to die. He had witnessed such butchery of others—and felt that the hour of his martyrdom was come. "As thou didst reprove Simon Peter in the garden, when he smote the High Priest's servant, and saidst, 'The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?' So, now, oh, my Redeemer, do thou pardon me, thy frail and erring follower, and enable me to drink this cup!" With these words the old man knelt down, unbidden; and, after one solemn look to Heaven, closed his eyes, and folded his hands across his breast.

His wife now came forward, and knelt down beside the old man. "Let us die together, Samuel; but, oh! what will become of our dear Lilias?" "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," said her husband, opening not his eyes, but taking her hand into his. "Sarah—be not afraid." "Oh! Samuel, I remember, at this moment, these words of Jesus, which you this morning read—'Forgive them, Father, they know not what they do.'" "We are all sinners together," said Samuel, with a loud voice—"we, two old gray-headed people, on our knees, and about to die, both forgive you all, as we hope ourselves to be forgiven. We are ready—be merciful, and do not mangle us. Sarah, be not afraid."

It seemed that an angel was sent down from Heaven to save the lives of these two old gray-headed folks. With hair floating in sunny light, and seemingly wreathed with flowers of heavenly azure, with eyes beaming lustre, and yet streaming tears, with white arms extending in their beauty, and motion gentle and gliding as the sunshine when a cloud is rolled away, came on over the meadow before the hut, the same green-robed creature that had startled the soldier with her singing on the moor, and crying loudly, but still sweetly, "God sent me hither to save their lives." She fell down beside them as they knelt together; and then, lifting up her head from the turf, fixed her beautiful face, instinct with fear, love, hope, and the spirit of prayer, upon the eyes of the men about to shed that innocent blood.

They all stood heart-stricken, and the executioners flung down their muskets upon the green-sward. "God bless you, kind, good soldier, for this," exclaimed the child, now weeping and sobbing with joy; "ay—ay, you will be all happy to-night, when you lie down to sleep. If you have any little daughters or sisters like me, God will love them for your mercy to us, and nothing, till you return home, will hurt a hair of their heads. Oh! I see now that soldiers are not so cruel as we say!" "Lilias, your grandfather speaks unto you;—his last words are—leave us—leave us—for they are going to put us to death. Soldiers, kill not this little child, or the waters of the loch will rise up and drown the sons of perdition. Lilias, give us each a kiss—and then go into the house."

The soldiers conversed together for a few minutes, and seemed now like men themselves condemned to die. Shame and remorse for their coward cruelty, smote them to the core—and they bade them that were still kneeling to rise up and go their ways—then, forming themselves into regular order, one gave the word of command, and, marching off, they soon disappeared. The old man, his wife, and little Lilias, continued for some time on their knees in prayer, and then all three went into their hut—the child between them—and a withered hand of each laid upon its beautiful and its fearless head.

From the New-York Tribune.

FREDERIKA BREMER.

A German edition of the writings of this admirable woman, is prefaced by an autobiographical letter from the authoress to the publisher—written, doubtless, at his urgent suggestion, and beautifully characteristic. We copy the following translation of it from the Democratic Review:

To Mr. Brockhaus, Leipsic:

HONORED SIR:—Your letter has awakened in me feelings of gratitude and pleasure, which would gladly find occupation in complying with your wish, that I should communicate to you something of my life and the course of my education. But this has its difficulties, as I can only slightly allude to the events of my inner life, while just *in* these lies the principal part of my history.

Hereafter, when I no more belong to earth, I should love to return to it as a spirit, and impart to men the deepest of that which I have suffered and enjoyed, lived and loved. And no one need fear me; should I come in the midnight hour to a striving and unquiet spirit, it would be only to make it more quiet, its night-lamp burn more brightly, and myself its friend and sister.

In the meantime, any benevolent eye may cast a glance through the curtain which conceals the outward circumstances of a life by no means important or extraordinary, and see simply that I was born on Anna's street, and had for my god-fathers a pretty good number of the academicians of Abo; and from this fact, if the beholder have the gift of the second-sight, he may trace an effect which I will not here dwell upon. At the age of three years, I was taken from my home in Finland, and have retained of this period only one solitary recollection: this is of a word, a mighty name; in the depths of heathenism, the Finnish people pronounced it in fear and love, and they speak it still with the same feelings, though ennobled by Christianity; and I often think I hear this word in the thunder of Thor, as he strides over the trembling earth, or in the lonely wind that refreshes and consoles it: that word is Tumela.*

If you will kindly go with me from the soil of Finland to that of Sweden, where my father became a landed proprietor, after he had disposed of his estates in Finland, I will not trouble you to accompany me further into my childhood and youth, amidst the superabundance of inner chaotic elements, or the outward circumstances of a family presenting nothing unusual or especially interesting; who traveled every autumn in a covered carriage, from their estate in the country to their dwelling in the capital; and every spring, from their dwelling in the capital to their estate in the country. This family contained young daughters, who drew in crayons, played sonatas, and sung ballads, educating themselves in every way that can be thought of, looking longingly towards the future, to see and to perform miracles. In humility, I must confess I always thought of myself as a warlike heroine.

As you may glance again at that family circle, and find them collected in the large parlor of their country dwelling, listening to reading; and if it please you, remark the impression which some of the literary stars of Germany produce upon one of those daughters. If that one could die from violent emotion, she would have fallen stone dead from the chair, at the reading of Schiller's Don Carlos; or to speak more accurately, had she abandoned herself to her emotion, she had been suddenly dissolved in a flood of tears. But she survived this danger, and lived to learn much of the country, which may be justly called the heart of Europe, and from whose rich fountains of culture she yet derives nourishment.

Would you look more deeply into the soul? See, then, how a thick earthly reality gradually spreads its dark cover of clouds over her splendid youthful dreams; how twilight surprised the wanderer early on her way; how anxiously, yet how in vain she sought to escape from it. The air is darkened as by a thick fall of snow; the darkness increases; it becomes night. And in this deep, endless winter night, she hears complaining voices from the East and from the West; from a dying nature, and from desparing humanity; and she sees life, with all its love and beauty, buried, with its loving, beating heart beneath cold beds of ice. Heaven is dark and empty; there is no eye there, and no heart. All is dead or dying, except sorrow.

Perhaps you have noticed the significant figures with which all deeper mythologies begin. We see in the beginning, a light and warm divine principle losing itself in darkness and fog; and from this empire of light and darkness, fire and tears, a God is conceived. I believe something similar happens to every one who is born to a deeper life; and something similar happened to her who writes these lines.

If you see her a few years later, you will find that a great change has taken place. You will see the eye, so moistened with tears, beam with unspeakable joy. She has arisen, as from the grave, to a new life. What has caused this change? Have her splendid youthful dreams been realized? Has she become a warlike heroine, victorious in beauty, love, or reputation? No, nothing of all this. Her youthful illusions have vanished, her season of youth is passed. Yet she is now young again; for in the depths of her soul, freedom has arisen; over the dark chaos, a "Let there be light," has been pronounced, the light has penetrated the darkness, and illuminated her also. Her eyes steadily directed towards that, she has said, amidst tears of joy, "Death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory!" The grave has opened since then, and torn away many whom she tenderly loved. She has felt, and yet feels, the sting of many a grief; but her heart beats freshly yet. The dark night has disappeared, but not its fruit; for as certain flowers open only at night, so often in the dark hours of a great sorrow, the human soul first opens to the light of the eternal stars.

Perhaps you wish to hear something of my authorship. This commenced in the eighth year of my age, when I apostrophized the moon in the French verses:

"O corps celeste de la nature!"

And for a long time, I continued to write in the same sublime spirit, the reading of which I will spare my enemies, if such I have. I wrote under the influence of unquiet, youthful feelings, without design, as the waves leave their traces on the shore. I wrote to write. Afterwards, I took up the pen from different motives, and wrote what you have read.

Now, as I stand on the verge of the autumn of my life, I see the same objects which surrounded me in my first spring days, and am happy in possessing still, amid many loved ones, a beloved mother and sister. The meadows about our dwelling, upon which Gustavus Adolphus reviewed his troops before he went as a deliverer to Germany, appear more beautiful now than they did to the eyes of my childhood; indeed, they have gained in interest, for I am now better acquainted with their grasses and flowers.

With respect to the future, I cherish only the solitary wish to complete what I have undertaken. If I succeed in this, I shall consider myself as less unworthy of the great kindness which has been shown me; and the good and honest, whose approbation has inspired me, must thank themselves for the greater part. I thank you, sir, most heartily. Receive this expression of my sentiments towards yourself, and your countrymen also, and be assured of the esteem and gratitude of

FREDERIKA BREMER.

*The Finnish word for God.

THE SEMPSTRESSES OF BOSTON

Have recently held several meetings to take into consideration their own wretched and oppressed condition. Most horrible facts are disclosed. From a report of one of these meetings in the Boston Post, we clip the following:

"The president next called upon the members to rise in their places, and state such facts as were within their certain knowledge, in relation to the present state of the trade.

Passing over the statements concerning the condition of the families of the relators—whether large or small, sick or well—it was clearly established, that they had to work from sixteen to eighteen hours to earn twenty cents; and that they did not average fifteen cents a day, taking the week through, although they worked from morning till bed-time, without attending to anything else.

The following special facts were stated and well tested:

One-third present worked for orders.

Twenty pairs overhaul pants, with pockets, and buttons down the side, were taken for *ten* cents a pair. The employer deducted two cents a pair for cash, when he paid for the job—being a deduction of *forty* cents on two dollars.

Twenty cents to be paid for pants, the maker finding tape; but the pay refused, because she had not found straps.

Eight cents to be paid for pants with two pockets; but pay refused, because the maker put no puff in the back.

Four cents paid for under-shirts, by several.

Some were paid off at the end of the week wholly in *cents*, which the employers purchased at the toll-bridges, at the rate of 105 for a dollar.

To some who had complained of the prices, employers had answered, 'If you can't live as you want to on the prices I pay you, *you know there are houses where you can go to and live.*' (meaning houses of ill fame.")

FATHER MATHEW.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Father Mathew, at a temperance meeting in Cork, Ireland:

"If out of our bridewells, lunatic asylums, prisons; if from the gibbet or the grave—nay, even from hell itself, the voices of the victims of drunkenness could be heard, what an appalling and fearful picture would they exhibit! They would trace again, as did the mysterious hand upon the walls of Belshazzar the king, the dreadful doom of the drunkard, and cause our hearts to die within us, and our spirits to faint away. It is therefore, for this reason, that I call upon all to assist us in this great and glorious work. If all co-operated with us in our cause, we should promote the happiness of thousands who are now perishing through neglect and indifference. I call then upon all who love their species, to assist us in the completion of this glorious work. It is true, you are not commanded by any precept, human or divine, to abstain—but if the great universal springs of human action, hope and fear, have not entirely lost their influence, you will obey the call, and assist us in renewing on earth the glorious era of Christian charity and love, making it a habitation in which each man might sit down in peace, with temperance, like a golden chain, binding all together in the bonds of social harmony, Christian charity, and brotherly love."

FATHER MATHEW AND THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

Mr. Walsh, in one of his late letters to the National Intelligencer, says: It is long since I have been more struck with an *amende honorable*, for inconsiderate censure, than that of the Bishop of Norwich to Father Mathew, at the recent immense gathering in the city of Norwich. The prelate delivered a very earnest address in behalf of the cause. Let me quote the rest:

"And now, reverend sir, and from another island, allow me to greet you—(addressing Father Mathew, who rose amidst enthusiastic applause.) I meet you not here as a Roman Catholic priest. I differ from your creed, and I candidly and openly avow in your presence, and before this great assembly, that I am hostile to it. But, reverend sir, I meet you here in a more noble and comprehensive character; I meet you not here as a priest, but as a Christian brother. [The right reverend prelate here crossed before the chairman, and extended his hand to Father Mathew, which was cordially grasped and shaken by the latter, amidst the most deafening cheers.]

"I meet you, I repeat it, as a Christian brother, upon the neutral ground, where all denominations of Christians may delight to visit, and unite together in a common holy cause. (hear, hear.) I have watched your conduct, sir, for many a year. Yes, sir, long since, as you may remember, when I censured you in public reports, upon which I founded those proceedings, I subsequently discovered to be founded in malignancy and falsehood. (hear.) The result was, sir, that I appealed to you as a Christian and as a man of honor, to let me know really how the case stood. You answered me most nobly and honorably, and I believed you. I abused you, sir, no more. I felt, sir, that some apology was due from me for the wrong I had done you, and here I am to receive you. (hear.")

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA.

The following particulars of the recent eruption of Etna, are given in a letter from Palermo:

A new eruption took place on the western side of Etna on the 17th of November. The crater opened near Monte Rosso, not far from the eruption of 1832. Three rivers of lava are formed, and are flowing rapidly in the direction of Maletto, Bronte, and Aderno. At the date of the last account, November 22d, the lava, which is flowing across the Bronte, is of a considerable thickness, and had arrived within a mile of the town. The inhabitants were flying in alarm, carrying off their portable property. Bronte was enclosed in two streams of lava, and the position of its inhabitants was frightful. The lava took as its bed the high road from Palermo to Messina, and it is feared that it may fall into the torrent of Simeto, which is quite close to the road from Aderno to Leon Forte, and which falls into the Gulf of Catania, where it might cause grave accidents. The road from Palermo to Catania is intercepted by the lava. All the cantons around Etna are afflicted with an atmosphere of ashes, which obscures the sun's rays. The subterranean rumblings of the volcano are heard as far as Catania, and the ground has a sort of quivering motion, which leads the inhabitants to fear an approaching earthquake. A curious circumstance took place at Catania the night before the eruption. A fine rain fell which changed the color of the silk in the umbrellas, and burnt it. A professor of chemistry having analyzed this rain, found that it contained a large quantity of muriatic acid. The eruption commenced, as already stated, on the 17th of November, about half-past two, in the desert region of Monte Rosso. A thick smoke, mixed with sand, was sent forth, and rocks hurled into the air showed that the force below was most active. A constant undulating motion was soon perceived to make its appearance, and it descended rapidly to the woody region, where it divided into three streams, the southern one proceeding towards the wood of the Maletto, the south one towards Bronte, whilst the third menaced the district of Aderno. During the day the smoke increased tremendously, and being collected above Etna, covered it completely. A quantity of sand fell from it continually on the eastern part of the mountain, and did much injury to shrubs and crops. A strong smell of sulphur was perceptible, even at the bottom of the mountain. On the 19th, the lava continued to make its way towards Maletto, and the tilled grounds of Bronte. The whole population was alarmed. The southern branch approached Basiliani, four miles from Bronte. An excessive activity continued to prevail in the crater, and sand still fell over the whole southern and eastern sides. On the 20th, the stream of lava, which had threatened Bronte, appeared to direct its course towards the south, over the old lava of Monte Egitto. The other two currents pursed their course, one towards Aderno, and the other towards Maletto. On the south and east, Etna is entirely covered with smoke.

Another letter, dated Palermo, 4th, in the Augsburg Gazette, states that the lava had swept away several houses, and destroyed sixty-seven persons.

Palermo.—Intelligence from Bronte has been received, stating that the eruption of Mount Etna still continued on the 28th of last month. The lava had reached the decline of the mountain, and approached the river Simeto. Considerable damage has been done to innumerable fertile fields and vineyards. Seventy men who were employed at some works, are said to have fallen victims to the descent of the lava.

Mahometan and Christian Slavery.—Sir J. Malcolm, in his interesting Sketches of Persia, says: "Slaves in the Mahometan countries are only liable, for any crimes they may commit, to *half* the punishment to which the freemen would be subject. The law proceeds on the ground of their not being supposed on a par, as to knowledge or social ties, with other parts of the community." The Christian legislators of Christian slave countries, reverse this principle, there being scarcely an offense enumerated in the slave codes, which is not punished with far greater severity on the ignorant and degraded negro, than on the educated white. Professed Christians may here learn a striking lesson of *justice* from Mussulmen.—*Investigator.*

Ancient Nineveh.—M. Botta, the French consul at Mossoul, commenced, a year back, making excavations on the ground formerly covered by the city of Nineveh, which was situated on the Tigris, opposite the present town of Mossoul. The walks are still observable, as well as some huge piles of bricks, which served as foundations of the palace of the kings of Assyria. In one of those piles he discovered the remains of a palace, the walls of which are covered with bas reliefs and inscriptions in cuneiform characters. This discovery is the more important, as no sculptured monument was hitherto possessed of the Assyrians. The French government has sent M. Botta a sum of money, to enable him to pursue his undertaking.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FARMERS.

Cows holding up their Milk.—The farmer observes that he is troubled with a cow holding up her milk, and he could devise no means to remedy the evil; when his son, only nine years old, took the management of the cow, in this respect, and succeeded well. The son was afterwards at his uncle's, who had the same trouble, and feared that he should lose his cow, as she had not given down any milk for several days. The boy said that he would milk her. He went to work, performing the operation precisely as though the cow gave down her milk, though for some time she gave none. He still persevered, and after some time the milk flowed freely, and he obtained nearly two pails full.

This shows that mildness and steady perseverence is necessary in this business. Some persons become fretful if they cannot succeed in milking at once, and then abuse the cow for her obstinacy, instead of persevering, and succeeding as they might in many cases. It is doubtless most natural and easy for a cow to give down her milk; and when she holds it up, she puts herself under a restraint, and this requires a constant exertion, of which she will become tired after a while, if the milker perseveres. These are our views; and we advise those who are so unfortunate as to have a case of this kind, to try the effect of perseverence, if necessary.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Butter.—In Holland, where butter-making has arrived at the greatest perfection, and whose butter brings the highest price of any brought into the European markets, the following method of curing butter is observed: The butter, immediately after being out of the churn, is put into a shallow vessel, and carefully washed with pure cold water. It is then worked with a slight sprinkling of fine salt; whether for immediate use, or for packing, the butter is worked up twice or thrice a day, for three days, in a flat tub, there being about two pounds of this salt allowed to fourteen pounds of butter; the butter is then hard packed by thin layers, into casks, which casks are previously carefully seasoned, and cleaned. They are always of oak, well smoothed inside. Before being used, they are allowed to stand three or four days, filled with sour whey, and thereafter carefully washed out and dried.

"We beg of our dairywomen," says Judge Buel, "to mark two points in the preceding process. First, no salt is used but what is incorporated with and dissolved in the butter, and which is necessary to give it flavor; and, second, the butter intended is worked from six to eight times, to incorporate the salt, and separate from it every particle of liquid, which, if left in it, would induce rancidity."

Dr. Anderson recommends for preserving butter, a composition, of saltpetre, one part; sugar, one part—one ounce of this mixture to sixteen of butter. Butter thus prepared, will keep for a long time, but does not taste well for the first two or three weeks. —*Ib.*

Scalding Milk for Butter.—In the Boston Ploughman, we notice that Mr. Johnson, of Framingham, scalds his milk during the winter season, after drawing it from the cow, and then sets it away in the usual manner. The butter made from the cream is as yellow, sweet, and solid, as if made in June. The same thing is done by all good butter-makers in this vicinity, with the same effects as detailed by Mr. Johnson.—*American Agriculturist.*

TEXAN REVOLUTION.

Republished (with additions) at Washington, D. C., from the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

To which is added,—

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, ON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, AND THE LATE OUTRAGE IN CALIFORNIA—REPUBLISHED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM THE LIBERATOR. By Probus.

This is a pamphlet of about 100 large octavo pages. Only a small part consists of the republications; the additions being ten or twelve times larger than the originals. The subjects discussed, are:—

I. The history and merits of the Texan Revolution, under the following heads:

1. The perfidy of the President, and the lawless proceedings of citizens of the United States, who went to Texas "to sow a rebellion."

2. Kindness, hospitality, and generosity of the Mexicans; ingratitude and treachery of the revolutionists.

3. Pretexts of the Revolution. Under this head is a very full account of the political changes which have taken place in Mexico, and of their causes;—the working of the Federative or Federal form of Government, as compared with the Consolidated or Central, in the South American States; a comparative history of *Nullification* in Mexico and the United States; the difference between the South American Federal and Central systems substantially that between our present form of government, and the form proposed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON; the political history of the South American States, and the history and prospects of nullification in the United States, some test of the comparative value of the two systems.

4. Real Causes of the Texan Revolution.

II. The subject of the second Part, or Letter, is the design of annexing Texas to this Union, *at the first session of the next Congress.* The subdivisions of this subject are:—

1. Review of a letter (said to have been, originally, private,) of ex-Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, on the necessity of the speedy annexation of Texas.

2. The principles, speeches, reports, official correspondence, and operations of the leading and confidential friends of John Tyler, in the Cabinet, and in Congress; the alliance between them and the leading members of the democratic party for the extension and perpetuation of slavery and the slave trade, by the acquisition of Tex as and California; the outrage committed by Commodore Jones in the latter province, a part, and in execution, of the secret schemes of the cabinet, and a natural result of their spirit and purposes; the ostensible reasons for that outrage examined.

3. The determination and tendency of their policy to bring about a war between the United States of the one part, and Mexico and Great Britain of the other; it being perfectly understood that the former cannot be despoiled of territory fifteen times as large as the State of New-York, and eighty times as large as Massachusetts, without war with Great Britain, as well as with her

4. The Oregon Bill, a part of the said schemes.

5. The questions of *Visitation* and *Search*, on the coast of Africa, for the arrest of slave trading pirates; the actual extent of the slave trade, and its exclusive prosecution under the American flag; the Quintuple and Ashburton Treaties, Gen. Cass's pamphlet and correspondence in France.

6. Negotiations of our government with Mexico for the cession of Texas and California, from the accession of Gen. Jackson to the present time; Character and proceedings of Messrs. Poinsett and Butler, ministers of the United States, in Mexico; suppression, and probable destruction of official documents; *corruption* brought to light; correspondence of Messrs. Webster and Thompson, with Messrs. de Bocanegra and Almonte; *mistranslations*, in our Department of State, and in our Legation at Mexico, of Mexican official documents.

APPENDIX.

1. John Quincy Adams's opinion of the conduct of our government towards Mexico, extracted from his address to his constituents, September 12, 1842.

2. Collection of Proclamations of neutrality, issued by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Van Buren, and Tyler.

☞ For Sale at this Office.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Upright men shall be astonished at this, and the innocent shall stir up himself against the hypocrite.—*Job. xvii. 8.*

Abhor detraction, the sin of fallen angels, and the worst of fallen men.—*Wm. Penn.*

NARRATIVE of the Proceedings of the Monthly Meeting of New-York, and their Subsequent Confirmation by the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, in the case of Isaac T. Hopper. Just published, and for sale at this office, No. 143 Nassau street, New-York; and at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth street, Philadel.

KENNETT SQUARE BOARDING SCHOOL.

For Young Men and Boys.

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The course of mathematical instruction will include algebra, geometry, plane and spherical trigonometry, surveying, mensuration, astronomy, &c.

The ordinary branches of an English education, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, composition, &c.—will be thoroughly taught. Instruction will also be given in book-keeping, and in the Latin and French languages. The study of Botany will be made thorough and practical—the pupils with their teacher, will make frequent excursions, for the examination of plants, during the season of flowers.

Parents may rest assured that the most careful attention will be pa